The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Communication between Charleston and Savannah Cut Off.

Landing of National Forces on the North Edisto.

Seizure of Railroad Station No. 4, Twenty-five Miles from Charleston.

Reported Skirmishing at Port Royal Ferry.

Another Exchange of Compliments at Fort Pickens.

Operations of the Ship Island Expedition.

Seizure of Biloxi, on the Main Land.

A Powder-Mill Blown up at New-Orleans.

Fearfully Demoralized Condition of the Rebel Army of the Potomac.

A DESPERATE PANIC AT MEMPHIS.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Important news from the South is contained in late papers to hand.

A destructive fire had occurred at Richmond, burning the theatre and other valuable property.

Coffee is held in Richmond at a dollar and a-half a pound.

EXPECTED ADVANCE OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday says:

"A private dispatch was received yesterday from Centreville by a prominent military officer now in Richmond, in which it says that indications point to an attack by the Federal forces at an early day on Evansport, and the probability was, that an attack would also be made by them on other points on the Potomac.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—SEIZURE OF THE RAILROAD BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

The Charleston *Mercury* has a dispatch, stating that a large force of Nationals had landed on the North Edisto, and had seizured Railroad Station No. 4 on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Private dispatches received from Pocotaligo, dated yesterday, state that the Federals attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but were repulsed by the Fourteenth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Col. JONES. The Confederate loss was fifteen killed and wounded. One Yankee was taken prisoner, but their loss is not otherwise given.

Gen. LEE has informed JEFF. DAVIS that he is confident of his ability to prevent the Federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah.

MORE FIRING AT FORT PICKENS.

A dispatch from Pensacola, dated Jan. 1, says "Fort Pickens opened fire yesterday, but the fire was not renewed to-day. Our batteries are silent."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, also says:

"The Confederate batteries replied to Fort Pickens and the firing continued all day. No vessels were engaged on either side, and no casualties occurred with us. Gen. BRAGG was absent while the cannonading was going on, but Gen. ANDERSON was in command. Gen. BRAGG returned on the 2d inst., but the Federals did not renew the attack, and our guns were silent."

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

A Confederate steamer, going from Pensacola to the Navy-yard, was fired upon yesterday, from the batteries at Fort Pickens. Gen. BRAGG's batteries replied, and the firing was continued at the last accounts.

WAR VESSELS AT SHIP ISLAND—SEIZURE OF BILOXI.

Sixteen war vessels are reported at Ship Island.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, says that a private dispatch has been received there, dated Mobile, yesterday, which states that "Picayune" BUTLER is at Ship Island; also, that the Federals have nominal possession of Biloxi, and it is believed that they will occupy all the towns on the coast in that region. They captured two cannon at Biloxi. It is stated that they landed there from five to seven thousand troops, and it is further rumored that they express a determination to push forward their forces to Jackson.

POWDER MILL NEAR NEW-ORLEANS BLOWN UP.

A New-Orleans dispatch, of the 29th, says that the powder-mill opposite the city exploded last night. The guard had inspected the premises only half an hour before. It is attributed to an incendiary.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

One of the prisoners who have to-day arrived from Richmond has an editorial article from a Richmond paper, which he cut out and secreted in his boot. It gives an awful picture of the condition of the rebel army on the Potomac, saying that the entire army is utterly demoralized; regimental drills have ceased entirely, the men spending their time in using greasy decks of cards. Great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes, and one had offered as high as $1,500.

The editor urges the Government ought to do something to remedy the evil. Such is the demoralized condition of the army that enlistments cannot go on, housands who would enlist being deterred by the discouraging condition of the army.

The prisoners say their clothing and boots were looked upon with longing eyes by the rebels, especially their boots. Many were offered as high as twenty-five dollars a pair for their boots.

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH FROM BEAUREGARD.

The Virginia correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* gives an account of a select dinner-party to Gen. BEAUREGARD, from which we extract the following. The Memphis *Appeal* states that the report of the remarks of Gen. B. is undoubtedly correct. The letter, after giving a detailed account of the banquet, says:

Another incident of this entertainment was likewise peculiarly interesting. When the newly-devised battle-flag was brought in, Gen. BEAUREGARD related to the company the motives which led to its adoption; and as the recital embraces a thrilling portion of the eventful battle of Manassas, I shall endeavor to reproduce it, as nearly as possible, in the General's own words:

On the 21st of July, at about 3½ o'clock, perhaps four, it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction, that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until, at the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even with the aid of a strong glass, I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag, or the Confederate flag.

At the same moment, I received a dispatch from Capt. ALEXANDER, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left; that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be Gen. PATTERSON's command, coming to reinforce McDOWELL. At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion, that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard-fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column; but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result—I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time, all the members of my Staff were absent, having been dispatched with orders to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, then Colonel, EVANS. To him I communicated my doubts and my fears. I told him I feared the approaching force was in reality PATTERSON's Division; that if such was the case I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone till the next day a continuation of the engagement.

After further reflection, I directed Col. EVANS to proceed to Gen. JOHNSTON, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to inform him of the circumstances of the case; and to request him to have the reserves collected with all dispatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement. Col. EVANS started on the mission thus intrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance, when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment, (here the General turned to Col. HAY, who sat beside him,) the gallant Seventh Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance was the brigade of Gen. (then Col.) EARLY.

As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers, your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, regiment after regiment responding to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphant huzza; their attack slackened; these were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat, which afterward became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle.

Gen. BEAUREGARD then explained how the new battle flag was devised, the reason for its adoption being made sufficiently clear by his lucid and thrilling narrative. The flag itself is a beautiful banner, which I am sure, before this campaign is over, will be consecrated forever in the affections of the people of the Confederate States.

THE ALARM IN MEMPHIS.

We have already published resolutions and an address to the people of Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, adopted at a safety-meeting held a few days ago in Memphis. The *Appeal*, a copy of which we have received, gives a fuller report of the meeting, from which we make additional extracts:

Mr. A. P. MERRILL, the Chairman, in stating the object of the gathering, said, that after months of preparation, we found ourselves in great jeopardy in reference to the defence of the Mississippi Valley. *Our force was not large enough to protect the city.* The time had come when we had to endanger our own lives in the defence of our firesides. Every house had arms to use when the enemy approached, but it was a sad mistake to suppose that Memphis was to be successfully defended when the enemy had passed Fort Pillow. Every one who had a gun should either use it himself, or give it to some one who would use it. It is now time to act, to organize. We need an organization which will bring out our military resources, our guns and other weapons of defence. *The enemy is marching upon us in immense force, and with iron fleets, and we owe it to ourselves to make preparations to assist and secure our friends who are struggling for our defence.*

Mr. MAGRUDER said that Mr. S. Y. WATSON had just returned from Columbus, and he hoped he would be called upon to address the meeting.

Mr. WATSON then came forward and said that, while at Columbus, he made particular inquiries of your officers and men, and all concur in one sentiment, and urge upon us to come into the army and assist them. They had had a terrible battle, and found that *the enemy they had to meet there was a different sort of material from those met at Manassas, Bull Run and Leesburgh. They were men who would fight face to face until the last man was slain, as was shown in the first that one whole regiment was cut down except forty-three men.* He said he knew all about the force at Columbus—that BOWEN was at Feliciana and so strongly fortified that they could whip the devil. The presumption now is, that LINCOLN's forces will be sent down the Mississippi from the Kentucky side. They are expected to come down from Cairo and Paducah, and flank us on the right and left.

If they succeed in flanking Col. Bowen, they have only a few miles to go to tear up the railroad, and then go to the river and sink our boats, thus cutting off our subsistence supplies, and take Columbus without firing a gun. He said that the privates in the ranks say that if they knew our people here were doing their whole duty, it would enable them to do ten times as well. He said that the army at Columbus called upon us to organize and come and help them. He appealed to every man to offer himself and fill up every artillery company that has not now the means of being worked effectively. *When the enemy takes Columbus, it is folly to talk about saving Memphis.* There is not an artillery company but what can find accommodations for fifty men. Go and help the flying artillery—go and help the heavy artillery. *Fort Pillow has not enough men to man the fortifications. There are plenty of guns there, but not enough men.* Our great duty now is to go where the fight is to be at—Columbus and Feliciana—and attempt to keep them from flanking BOWEN and POLK. He said that Gen. PILLOW informed him that application to call out the militia for the Western District had been made to Gov. HARRIS, and he hoped there was no man who would wait for the call of the militia. He said that resolutions should be passed to close business hours at 3 o'clock, to drill, and that men with rifles, shot-guns, pistols, and even knives and blades should organize, and by to-morrow night we should know how many guns we have in our midst.

Let us organize companies of each weapon; take the blankets off our own beds, and take our position side by side with the noble men who are now fighting for us. If we do that, if we shall thus act, the boys at Columbus would think that h—ll had broke loose. If there were any that had no guns, he would take them to BANKHEAD and DICK STEWARD, who both needed men to work their batteries. He would himself furnish transportation to all who would go. He said that even grubbing hoes would be useful, for men are needed to finish the fortifications. In this connection, he said that he never felt so mean in his life as a few days ago, when he was riding along with a clean shirt, and found a regiment of gentlemen down in a ditch digging. He said he would never do so again, but he would go with all who wished to go, and show them where they could work efficiently. In conclusion, he urged every man, old and young, speculators and all, to go to work, organize into companies, or join the ranks and fill up others, and resolve to fight and die by those now battling for our rights. This would encourage our men, and make heroes of all who can bear a gun or strike for their country.

Mr. HOWARD then came forward, and briefly but forcibly addressed the meeting. *He said we ought to fight the enemy at Columbus, for when they passed Fort Pillow, he was willing for one, to make a Moscow of Memphis.* He feared that there were those among us who ought not to be here. *Our movements were all known to the enemy. We ought to organize, and if we have no guns, go up as a blank regiment and take the guns of the enemy as they fall.* He thought we had about 4,000 men in our city who could be spared to fight at Columbus. He was willing to go with such weapons as we had, and he had some he would loan to his neighbors.

The Chairman then announced that the committee would not have a report ready before 3 o'clock, when an adjournment was had to that hour.

The meeting reassembled at 3:30 P. M., when Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Committee, read the resolutions and address which we have already published.

Mr. SOMERVILLE moved to lay the address on the table. *He regarded it as calculated to raise a panic in the country.* He subsequently withdrew his motion, to enable the meeting to pass upon the other resolutions.

The remaining resolutions were then taken up and adopted, except the last one, which was laid on the table.

Objection having been made to the publication of the address because it would create a panic, Mr. TOPP said it was only by creating a panic that some people could be aroused to a discharge of their duty.

Capt. ELDRIDGE made an earnest appeal for harmony and concert of action—to pass the resolutions and address without opposition.

Mr. THOMAS was unwilling to create a panic. The people only wanted to know where to go and what to do. They were not afraid of all the Lincolnites in the world, and we ought not to make them afraid.

Mr. PRESTON said he had no objection to the resolution, but he did object to the address. He thought that when the enemy took Pinch it should be in ashes.

Mr. TREZEVANT read and explained the address. He said the call of Gov. HARRIS was pregnant with danger.

Mr. WICKERSHAM said the only objection to the publication of the address was that it would create a "panic." He thought the only "panic" it would create would be in LINCOLN's camp.

Dr. MERRILL said that the Military Board of this City had issued a circular which had the effect to draw men from West Tennessee, whose action, he believed, prevented the Lincolnites from perfecting their plan.

Finally, the fifth resolution was reconsidered, and the address adopted with much unanimity.

Mr. S. Y. WATSON said he had certainly mistaken the meeting. The object was to get up companies and squads, and go and fill up the companies at Columbus. He thought that a resolution to meet at Columbus next Monday, with all the guns they could obtain was the proper one. He thought the best action that could be taken would be to resolve—1st, to close every house at 3 o'clock; and 2d, to get such guns as we can obtain, and go to Columbus at once.

In this connection notice was given that the Maynard Rifle Company would meet at Mr. POSTON's office, to fill up the ranks and prepare for service.

Col. W. D. FERGUSON proposed that the citizens guard the hospital, magazine, &c., and let the soldiers now employed in that way go to Columbus.

On motion of Mr. S. P. WALKER, the Committee on Business was constituted a standing Committee to call meetings, and take such action as the circumstances may seem to them to call for. The meeting then adjourned.

TANNING.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Dec. 10, publishes the following advertisement in the largest display type:

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—*Just the Thing for the Times.*—Being the cheapest, speediest and most effectual method of tanning ever in use. By this process heavy sole leather is tanned in twenty-five to thirty days; upper, harness leather, &c., in fifteen to twenty days, and calfskin, light kip, &c., in three to five days. Without bark, making excellent leather, which, for strength, softness and durability, is equal to any made. Bark may be used, if convenient, without interfering with the rapidity. No oil of vitriol, (sulphuric acid,) muriatic acid, alum, sal soda, or other acids or alkalies, nor fennel, are used. The materials are the natural products of the South. Samples of the leather sent to order. State, county and shop-rights for sale under a patent granted by the Confederate States. Best of city references given. Address, inclosing one dime, E. J. PARR, Memphis, Tenn. No letter answered unless it contains one dime.

ASTONISHING.

The Memphis *Appeal* republishes the following paragraph:

"It is said that a party of two Federals ventured on the mainland, a day or two since, when, being discovered by our men, one of them was captured, the other got to his boat in time and made good his escape. The prisoner states that the fleet landed 13,000 of the 20,000 with whom they set sail. He could give no account of the remaining 7,000, and from all indications, there is good reason for the belief that they went to the bottom in the storm. If this be so, leaving out the ships and vast amount of property that perished with them, the Yankees have purchased an island foothold on our coast at a fearful cost. In view of the fact that they are likely to stay there, we are almost inclined to the opinion that they deserve it."

REBEL REVENGE.

"Sè De Kay," writing from Centreville under date of Dec. 26 to the Louisville-Nashville-Bowling Green *Courier*, makes the following brief mention of a terrible tragedy, and the *Courier* does its best to hide it by inserting the letter in an obscure corner:

"As a sequal to the execution of the two 'Tigers,' by order of Court-martial, I have to record that yesterday morning the bodies of two officers of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment were found with their throats cut. They were the officer of the day and the officer of the guard at the time of the commission of the outrage by the 'Tigers,' and were instrumental in bringing them to punishment. It would be well could the whole company be effaced for this new and most horrible villainy."

WANTS.

Among the "Wants" in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 28th, are the following significant specimens:

"Wanted—A substitute for an artillery company, stationed at Yorktown, which has but a short time to serve. A liberal bonus will be paid. Apply at J. O. Dickinson's, on Wall-street.

Wanted—Substitute's Notice.—I still want three more good men as substitutes, and will pay them a bonus of from $65 to $—. Call at the office of the City Water Works, and enlist in a No. 1 cavalry company. Robert Hill, Substitute Agent.

Wanted—four substitutes, for a company in the Army of the Potomac. A liberal bonus will be given. Apply to Dr. DANDRIDGE, Byrd Island Hospital.

Wanted—a substitute, immediately. Liberal price paid. For particulars, apply at once to Wm. S. PHILLIPS.

Wanted—A substitute for a member of a cavalry company on the Peninsula, to whom we will give a liberal bonus. Apply immediately to GEO. WATT & Co.

Wanted—Five hundred four-horse wagons for transportation of the U. S. Army. Parties who can furnish a number of wagons will apply to W. S. WOOD, Captain and A. Q. M., Bacon's Quarter Branch.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A PROCLAMATION BY ZOLLICOFFER.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
BEECH GROVE, Ky., Dec. 16, 1861.

To the People of Southeastern Kentucky:

The brigade I have the honor to command is here for no purpose of war upon Kentuckians, but to repel those Northern hordes who, with arms in their hands, are attempting the subjugation of a sister Southern State. They have closed your rivers, embargoed your railroads, cut off your natural and proper markets, left your stock and produce on hands almost valueless, and thereby almost destroyed the value of your lands and labor. We have come to open again your rivers, to restore the ancient markets for your produce, and thereby to return to you the accustomed value of your lands and labor. They have represented us as murderers and outlaws. We have come to convince you that we truly respect the laws, revere justice, and mean to give security to your personal and property rights. They have forced many of you to take up arms against us. We come to take you by the hand as heretofore—as friends and brothers. *Their Government has laid heavy taxes on you to carry on this unnatural war, which is openly avowed to be to set at liberty your slaves, and the ensuing steps in which will be to put arms in their hands, and give them political and social equality with yourselves.* We saw these things in the beginning, and are offering our hearts' blood to avert those dreadful evils which we saw the Abolition leaders had deliberately planned for the South. "All men must have the BALLOT or none; all men must have the *bullet* or none," said Mr. SEWARD, the present Federal Secretary of State. How long will Kentuckians close their eyes to the contemplated ruin of their present structure of society? How long will they continue to raise their arms against brothers of the South, struggling for those rights, and for that independence common to us all, and which was guaranteed to all by the Constitution of 1787? For many long years we remonstrated against the encroachments against rights, and the insecurity to that property thus guaranteed, which these Northern hordes so remorselessly inflicted upon us. They became deaf to our remonstrances, because they believe they had the power, and felt in every fibre the will to "whip us in." We have disappointed them. We have broken their columns in almost every conflict. *We have early acquired a prestige of success which has struck a terror into the Northern heart.* Their "grand armies have been held in check by comparatively few but stern-hearted men; and now they would invoke Kentucky valor to aid them in beating down the true sons of the South who have stood the shock, and in bringing common ruin upon Kentucky and her kindred people. Will you play this unnatural part, Kentuckians? Heaven forbid. The memories of the past forbid. The honor of your wives and daughters, your past renown, and the fair name of your posterity, *forbid that you should strike for Lincoln and the abolition of Slavery against those struggling for the rights and and pendence of your kindred race.* Strike with us for independence and the preservation of your property, and those Northern invaders of your soil will soon be driven across the Ohio.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, Brig.-Gen.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

The Richmond papers have the following in their telegraphic columns:

MEMPHIS, Friday, Dec. 27.

The latest Louisville papers received here represent that Northern troops continue to pour into Kentucky in one uncessing stream.

Reliable intelligence from Bowling-Green says that appearances do not indicate an engagement, although unforeseen circumstances might precipitate a fight within eight or ten days. But a few Federals have as yet crossed Green River, and it is reported that they have gone back and burnt the bridge.

Gen. HINDMAN's official report of the Woodsonville fight says that Col. TERRY and three Texan Rangers were killed; Lieut. MORRIS, of the Third Texas Rangers, was dangerously wounded; and Capt. WALKER, three Rangers, and two privates of the Arkansas Battalion, were slightly wounded. The Yankee loss was 75 killed, and the number of wounded was unknown. We took eight prisoners.

Kentuckians from Bourbon County, who arrived here to day, say that the road from Paris to Prestonburgh is clear of Lincoln troops, and that squads of Southerners are constantly joining Gen. MARSHALL's command. They mostly come from the Blue Grass counties.

Gen. MARSHALL's soldiers are openly recruiting in Bourbon County, and but few Union men can now be found, except town men. The mountaineers are flocking to Gen. MARSHALL's standard in large numbers.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes, Dec. 27:

"It is rumored here that Gen. MAGRUDER is hourly expecting an attack on the Peninsula, and is making active preparations to give the Yankees a cordial old Virginia welcome. It is stated that the sick in the hospital have all been removed, and that a vigilant lookout is kept up daily and nightly for the approach of Hessian hosts.

The colored firemen of this city had a parade, yesterday, and attracted considerable attention. The engines, which they drew along with them, were in fine order, and being dressed in neat uniforms, presented an orderly appearance. The sable firemen seemed to enjoy their holiday parade vastly. They had music, too, and marched along in evident consciousness of the importance and usefulness of their position."

KING FARO.

The *Dispatch* gives the following particulars of a descent upon King Faro:

"At 12 o'clock yesterday the gaming apparatus seized by the police in the houses of F. H. T. Allen, Murphy & McCann, and Richard Copeland, was taken from the City Hall by the officers and broken up and burnt publicly, according to the terms of the law. The scene of the conflagration was Broad-street, in front of the City Hall, and, as near as we could ascertain, the following is a list of the articles consigned to the flames: Faro tables, 5; roulette table, 1; shove-it-up-a-spout, 1; cards, a bushel (more or less;) ivory checks, do.; and some trifling articles, the names of which we did not hear. It was a big fire, and, as a matter of course, a big crowd assembled to see it.

The flames roared and crackled, as one after another the massive mahogany legs and other members of the body of King Faro were pitched into the devouring element, and the grim executioners stirred up the glowing coals with malignant joy, unmoved by the grief of sympathizing spectators. When nothing remained but a mass of red-hot embers, the officers retired, and then young Richmond, white and black, made an effort to secure some relics of the departed monarch. 'I've got a fine dollar chip!' said one—'I've got a copper on the ace!' said another; but they grumbled at the touch, and noth ng now remains but ashes of what was once so gorgeous and mischievous. We were about to add that this was the last of the faro banks, but we remember that the apparatus taken from WORSHAM and BURNS is still in litigation, and thus reserved for a future conflagration."

STILL AT WORK.

The "develish incendiary emissaries of LINCOLN" are still at work at Charleston. The Richmond papers of the 28th say that—

"Charleston was fired in several places Sunday evening last. Several wooden buildings of but small value were destroyed."

The Eufaula (Ala.) *Spirit of the South* says it is rumored that some persons in Barbour County have been engaged in shipping cotton from Eufaula to Columbus and thence to Apalachicola, where it is clandestinely conveyed to the enemy's vessels, to be carried North.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Baton Rogue *Sugar Planter* has been discontinued for want of paper.

Gov. LETCHER has appointed delegates to represent Virginia in the Planter's Convention of the South to be held in Memphis next month—February.

The Richmond *Dispatch* suggests as the Confederate in great need of arms just now, that the guns throughout the different camps, left there by volunteers who have died or been discharged, be collected and put to use.

The *Dispatch* scourges "the vampires who are sucking out the life-blood of the nation," (secesh,) and doubts "if any age of the world has witnessed a spectacle like that now complained of by our own soldiers, growing out of the difficulty of obtaining settlements, which has led to the establishment of offices in this city (as we are informed) where they go and have their claims *shaved* and cashed."

Gen. BORLAND, in command at Pocahontas, Ark., has embargoed White River, to prevent speculators from monopolizing and carrying off supplies.

Alluding to the Virginia Military Institute, the Richmond *Whig*, of the 20th inst., says: "The patriotic Professors of this Institution, who, at the first tocsin of war, betook themselves to the field, have, prompted by the same patriotic considerations, been induced to turn to the less fascinating, but not less useful labors of teaching. If the war lasts, a fresh supply of instructed officers will be continually needed, and there is no better means for obtaining them than by the Military Institute. Persuaded of this, the Board made provisions for reopening the Institute on the 1st of January, and the full complement of students has already been engaged. President DAVIS manifested a great interest in the matter, and in the handsomest manner furloughed the Professors, all of whom are officers in the service. It was no doubt painful to these gentlemen to abandon the theatre of glory, but they did not hesitate to respond to the call of duty."

The Editor of the Lynchburgh *Republican* has been shown a new Confederate note of the denomination of $5, only just issued, which is one of the most perfect specimens of workmanship he has ever seen. The note is the work of the Southern Bank-note Company, of New-Orleans. The vignette is composed of a group of females, while in the distance are seen a woman bearing in her hands the scales of Justice, and a vessel under sail, indicating that the true wealth of the South lies in her commerce. On the right hand of the note is an accurate likeness of the Father of his Country, the immortal WASHINGTON, and on the left the figure of a beautiful virgin. The paper is excellent, and the engraving cannot be surpassed.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Completion of the Bridge over the Green River—Advance of the National Troops in Eastern Kentucky, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The bridge over Green River will be completed to-morrow.

National reconnoissances are made almost daily south of the river.

The rebels have retired before Col. GARFIELD, in Eastern Kentucky. Col. GARFIELD is advancing on Prestonburgh. At last accounts, the rebel, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with 3,000 men, was stationed at Prestonburgh.

Gen. SCHOEPF made several ineffectual attempts to draw ZOLLICOFFER from his Somerset intrenchments. There is no prospect of an immediate general engagement there.

All the Kentucky banks located where rebel domination prevails, have been consolidated under HENRY J. LYONS, formerly of Louisville, as President, who has authority to run them for the Southern Confederacy.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

The War Among the Indians—Defeat of Texans and Rebel Half-breeds—A Texan General and a Rebel Chief Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Reports from the Indian country show that the war has fairly begun between the loyal Indians against the Texans and rebel half-breeds. In a fight in the Cherokee country, it is reported that COOPER, a Texan General, and MCINTOSH, leader of the rebel half-breeds, were killed. The loss of the loyal Indians was 14.

FOR THE SOUTH.

The transport *McClellan* leaves to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 10 A. M., for Port Royal. She takes a mail for the army and naval forces there and at Tybee, Ga.

The officers of the United States steamer *Connecticut* have not stated when she will leave. Probably she will get off on Monday. She will take a mail for all points between Hampton Roads, Va., and Galveston, Texas, inclusive.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Two Hundred and Forty Exchanged Prisoners.

Their Joy at being once more Under the National Flag.

THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

Great Bethel Abandoned by the Rebels.

A National Guard in Possession.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3, *via* BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.

The steamboat *George Washington* left Old Point at 11 o'clock this morning, and proceeded up James River, about nine miles beyond Newport's News, where the rebel steamer *Northampton* was met, with Union prisoners from Richmond. They stepped on board, under the protection of the national flag, as the roll of their names was called, and such happy-looking men are seldom seen. Cheer after cheer arose from each boat as they approached, and the band of the Fourth Artillery played "Home, sweet Home," which added to the enthusiasm. As the boat passed Newport's News, the crews of the United States frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* manned the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the wharves, and sent over the water their shouts of welcome.

The *George Washington* arrived here on her return at about 5½ o'clock, and the Baltimore boat which was detained for the purpose took the released prisoners to Baltimore. The number released is two hundred and forty, nearly all of whom were taken at the battle of Bull Run.

The prisoners left Richmond at about 7 o'clock this morning. On arriving here all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's Department.

The editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, as we hear by a passenger by a flag of truce, is now in Baltimore.

A flag of truce from Norfolk this afternoon, brought down over thirty passengers to go North, including a theatrical company.

The following is the only telegram in the Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

All the Yankee prisoners from Charleston, including Col. CORCORAN, arrived here this afternoon, in a special train. They were met at the depôt by the Rebel Guard, of this city, and conducted to jail.

Below is a correct list of the released prisoners taken from the official copy. All those whose rank is not given are privates. W. A. PERRY, whose name appears in the following, is not among the number who arrived here. JOHN ELDRIDGE, a shipwrecked fisherman, came in his place. Mr. PERRY will come soon, however. Corporal MCDONNELL was one of the two hundred and forty, but he was sent via Norfolk with Capt. SHILLINGLAW, a few days since.

NAMES OF THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Gorham Noble, Co. F, Seventy-first New-York.
G. W. Ashley, Company I, Second New-York.
John Anderson, Company K, First Minnesota.
T. J. Biarns, Company D, Fourteenth New-York.
James Banks, Company I, Second Maine.
J. T. Clague, Co. I, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Andrew Curtiss, Company C, Second Wisconsin.
W. H. H. Dooley, Company A, First Minnesota.
R. Duncanson, Company H, United States Marines.
J. H. Jenks, Sergeant Co. E, Twenty-fifth New-York.
P. C. Irwine, Company G, Second Maine.
James Kieffer, Company A, First Minnesota.
J. J. Lucas, Company F, Seventy-first New-York.
H. Mindamus, Company F, Fourteenth New-York.
W. Milehan, Co. G, Thirty-Seventh New-York.
Ely Meeler, Company I, Sixth Ohio.
Wm. Mitchell, Co. F, Twenty-Ninth New-York.
D. Matthews, Company I, Fourth Maine.
Pat. McGin, Thirty-Eighth New-York.
G. G. Nellis, Company B, First Minnesota.
W. A. Owens, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
W. A. Perry, Company G, Twenty-Fifth New-York.
C. H. Preston, Company D, Third Maine.
J. L. Rice, Company A, Second New-Hampshire.
R. H. Shaft, Company B, Eighth New-York.
John Stromer, Company G, Thirteenth New-York.
Hy. Solger, Company E, Second Artillery.
Solomon Wood, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Chas. White, Company I, Twelfth Ohio.
J. H. H. Willis, Company I, Second Artillery.
Wm. Aplin, Co. A, Twenty-seventh New-York.
L. Ballard, Company A, Third Maine.
R. Burns, hospital nurse, Co. B, Second New-York.
A. Beane, Company D, Second Wisconsin.
F. Breme, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
J. Borden, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New-York.
F. J. Briggs, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New-York.
H. P. Boyd, Co. H, Twenty-seventh New-York.
H. L. Brackenreed, Company B, Second Vermont.
A Benson, Company A, Fourth Michigan.
C. R. Brookins, Company G, Fourth Maine.
John Barrett, Company A, United States Marines.
W. H. Breeze, Co. I, Thirty-eighth New-York.
A. Blaney, Massachusetts Battery.
Edwin Bond, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. Chamberlain, Co. A, Twenty-seventh New-York.
A. H. Cornell, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New-York.
A. Crasin, Company B, Eighteenth New-York.
G. W. Billy, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
C. A. Durnell, Co. K, Twenty-Seventh New-York.
Frederick Durand, Co. C, Twenty-first New-York.
O. G. Evarson, Company K, Second Wisconsin.
F. Fanning, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New-York.
P. Flarity, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New-York.
R. Flynn, Engineer Corps, Sixty-Ninth New-York.
J. C. Fowler, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
A. Fenton, Company G, Second Maine.
S. Graham, Company E, Second Wisconsin.
J. Gregory, Sergeant, Second Wisconsin.
A. Grant, Company H, Second Ohio.
A. L. Graves, Company C, Second Vermont.
N. Gifford, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
E. Gunnell, Company K, Second Wisconsin.
J. M. Hawkins, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
S. H. Hagadorn, Corporal Co. F, Second Wisconsin.
A. Henry, Company F, Second Wisconsin.
D. C. Holdridge, Company H, Second Wisconsin.
A. H. Hunt, Co. G, Twenty-seventh New-York.
W. Hall, Company G, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Chas. H. Hunt, Co. H, Twenty-seventh New-York.
O. F. Jewett, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. Jones, Company D, Second Wisconsin.
W. Johnson, Company K, Twelfth New-York.
C. H. Lewis, fifer, Co. H, 26th New-Hampshire.
James Livingstone, Company C, Fourth Michigan.
Oliver Lewis, fifer, Co. H, Second New-Hampshire.
H. Murray, Company C, Fourth Michigan.
J. McAulay, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. Murray, Company D, Second Vermont.
G. A. Marten, Company E, Second Vermont.
T. W. Morrow, Company H, Third Maine.
H. McKinley, Company K, Eighteenth New-York.
G. L. Mudge, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
V. Mudge, Company K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
L. Mills, Co. H, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Oliver Matton, Co. A, Second Rhode Island.
C. E. Nash, Co. K, Twenty-seventh New-York.
D. O'Brien, Co. G, Second Wisconsin.
S. D. Pitcher, Co. E, Second Wisconsin.
C. B. Potter, Co. B, Eighteenth New-York.
N. F. Palmer, Wagon Master, 8th Pennsylvania.
J. Reynolds, Co. E, Third Michigan.
W. B. Robertson, Co. I, Second Wisconsin.
W. P. Smith, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New-York.
P. A. Streeter, Co. C, Second Vermont.
P. Stern, Co. B, Twenty-seventh New-York.
G. B. Shaffer, Corporal, Co. F, Thirteenth Ohio.
Chas. Shaw, Co. H, Eighteenth New-York.
W. Taylor, Fifer, Co. E, Second Wisconsin.
C. Tucker, Co. H, Twenty-seventh New-York.
B. Taylor, Co. D, Second Vermont.
W. A. Tucker, Corporal, Co. G, 2d New-York.
W. Trail, Co. D, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. Tupp, Steward, Eighth Pennsylvania.
W. Van Alstine, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Ed. Watrous, Co. F, Twenty-seventh New-York.
J. R. Wheeler, Co. A, Second Vermont.
E. J. Williams, Co. F, Fifth Massachusetts.
A. P. Bashford, Co. F, First Rhode Island.
Robt. Brown, Sergeant, Co. B, Eleventh New-York.
J. W. Cuminskey, Corporal Color Guard.
Thos. Dalsey, Co. G, Seventy-first New-York.
H. F. Dunnigan, Co. H, Thirty-eighth New-York.
Geo. Gray, Co. I, First Artillery.
H. Hedge, Co. G, Thirty-eighth New-York.
John Ingraham, Co. H, Second New-York.
F. Kelly, Co. B, Thirty-eighth New-York.
E. H. Kellogg, Co. B, Thirty-eighth New-York.
T. H. Lowe, Co. A, Seventy-ninth New-York.
Jas. Lankland, Co. H, Seventy-ninth New-York.
R. Welch, Co. A, Second Wisconsin.
E. H. Warner, Co. I, Twenty-seventh New-York.
Michael Monohue, Co. B, Second Rhode-Island.
Stiles Middleton, Co. E, Fourteenth New-York.
Thos. S. Parker, Co. G, First Massachusetts.
Benj. Perkins, Co. A, U. S. Marines.
A. Raymond, Co. K, Thirteenth New-York.
J. B. Reed, (Sgt.,) Co. A, Second Maine.
Thos. Sullivan, Co. 9th, Seventy-ninth New-York.
N. Van Horsey, Co. 5th, Seventy-ninth New-York.
R. Vaughn, Co. D, Seventy-first New-York.
E. Wetherill, (Corporal,) Co. I, Seventy-ninth N. Y.
John Wheelar, Co. F., Eleventh Massachusetts.
T. H. Yates, Co. C, Twenty-seventh New-York.
John Morrow, Co. F, Fourteenth New-York.
D. W. Whittaker, Co. F, Seventy-first New-York.
J. McGrath, Co. D, Eleventh New-York.
G. Foshyck, Co. A, Eleventh New-York.
Walter Hutchins, Co. B, First Michigan.
J. S. Cavanagh, (Corporal) Co. D, Thirteenth N. Y.
D. B. Tompkins, Co. C, Seventy first New-York.
W. J. Wade, Co. G, Second Maine.
J. A. Baily, Co. B, Second Maine.
J. W.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$710,842 IN TREASURE.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN BOLIVIA

Bloody Tragedy at La Paz---A Sequel to the Yanez Massacre.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN PANAMA.

The steamship *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on Dec. 25, arrived at this port yesterday Among her passengers we notice Gen. SHIELDS, Maj. SMITH, Capts. COLLINS and WHITEHURST, Lieuts. HAYCOCK and MARTIN, and Drs. HASSEN and BROWN, U. S. A.

The following is the *Northern Light's*

SPECIE LIST:

B. Meader	$10,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$46,348
Order	13,788		
R. Patrick	30,000	E. H. Grant	2,000
A. E. & C. E. Tilton	3,300	J. B. Newton	28,559
R. Patrick	6,400	J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	30,159
Wm. Heller & Co.	7,200	Eugene Kelly & Co	35,000
J. H. Coghill	6,000	Tappan & Starbuck	17,780
Jennings & Brewster	18,000	Lawrence, Gillet & Co	9,900
L. Northoure	3,800	Wm. T. Coleman	11,500
J. Silliman & Co	25,000	Scholle Bros	18,000
Ballin & Saunders	19,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co	20,174
J. T. Haywood	5,000	Thos. B. Wales & Co.	10,000
Am. Exchange Bank	18,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	22,250
P. Naylor	10,000		
F. Heller	5,000	Frank Baker	22,802
Jos. Patrick	30,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	203,500
Specie from Aspinwall.			
Wells, Fargo & Co.	$3,157	R. H. Hoadley	$1,000
Colgate & Hoffman	4,182	Linden & Kingsley	300
Order	12,000	W. S. Converse & Co	420
M. Echievers & Co	1,100	Samuel White	500

Later intelligence from the South American States will be found in our correspondence, given below.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Movements in Ecuador—Another Outbreak in La Paz, Bolivia—Gen. Yanez Killed—Fury of the Populace.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1861.

The regular British mail steamer from the South Coast arrived at Panama on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 2d, Bolivia to the 4th, and Lima and Callao to the 14th December

ECUADOR.

The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, so we have only a few items up to the first part of December *via* Lima. The elections for Congress had taken place, and were favorable to the Government of FLORES and MORENO—their opponents say because but few dared to vote otherwise. FLORES continues to strengthen Guayaquil against an apprehended attack from Peru, and all the male population between the ages of sixteen and sixty are ordered to enrol themselves. It is still contended that MORENO and FLORES have asked for a French Protectorate, and the Lima papers are clamorous for a South American union against foreign intermeddling with the affairs of the South American States.

PERU.

There is but little worth noting from this Republic. There can be no longer any doubt that Gen. SAN ROMAN, the Government candidate, will be declared President of Peru, in place of CASTILLA, by the Electoral College, which meets in Lima in January, unless, which is not unlikely, CASTILLA may find himself strong enough and may choose to hold on to the Presidency himself. Ex-President ECHENIQUE, who is on the borders of Peru, is still very active in his endeavors to supplant CASTILLA and to regain power, but his chances do not seem to be encouraging. In case, however, that CASTILLA should betray SAN ROMAN, the latter, who commands a force of 6,000 men in the Province of Arequipa, with a view to keep the people there quiet, might ally himself with ECHENIQUE, and then the two might be too strong for even "Old Boots."

The anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, the last fought by the Spaniards in South America, and which finished the Spanish rule in those countries, was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Lima.

BOLIVIA.

Another bloody drama has been enacted at La Paz. I wrote you in my last that Gen. FERNANDEZ, one of President ACHA'S Ministers, was generally charged by the people with being responsible for the massacre, ordered by Gen. YANEZ, of the 23d October, in which 40 persons of note, including Ex-President CORDOVA, fell, beside a large number of cholos; that FERNANDEZ'S motive in this massacre was, first, to clear the coast of a good many influential men, who might stand in his way, then to overthrow the Government of ACHA, and step into his shoes. FERNANDEZ was not long in verifying this estimate of his plans. In conjunction with MORALES, he pronounced against ACHA in the South, while Col. BARZA, who commanded in La Paz, was to pronounce against him in that city, ACHA being absent at Osuru. BALSA and several other officers, on demand of the people, had previously been dismissed by President ACHA, on account of their complicity in the YANEZ massacre, and YANEZ himself had been ordered to trial. So, the disaffected officers having joined BARZA, at 4½ o'clock on the morning of the 23d November, battalion No. 3, commanded by BARZA, attacked battalion No. 2 in the streets. The fight was furious, and lasted nearly four hours, when BARZA was wounded and defeated, with the loss of a great many men, and sought refuge in the house of Mr. CARTER, the United States Minister. YANEZ, in the meantime, had barricaded himself in the palace, and at the head of forty men, resolved to defend himself against the populace, who were shouting for his head. The palace was assaulted with fury. Many shots were exchanged, until cannon were dragged and pointed against the gates. Despair having seized upon YANEZ, he seated himself in the corridor, and ordered his soldiers to remain tranquil. Then bars of iron were brought against the doors by some, while others, from neighboring roofs, fired at intervals through the windows, whence it was thought he might try to escape. At last the doors were forced, and YANEZ, armed, escaped from the palace to the roof of the police building contiguous. A shout of "YANEZ!" announced that he was seen by the populace, when two shots were fired at him, and he fell from a height of nearly twenty yards, to the roof of the printing office. From thence he was dragged to the Plaza, in the midst of thousands of people. Placing him before the door of the Loreto, in which he had ordered the massacre of Ex-President CORDOVA, the crowd forced him to kiss the stone steps, yet red with the blood of CORDOVA. Then he was stricken at by all who could get near him, even women taking part in the vengeance. After the body had lain a time exposed in the street, it was placed in a cart, and followed by a vast crowd to the cemetery, amidst the laughs, the jeers, and curses of thousands. Then LEOPOLDO DAVILA, his Lieutenant, who cursed the mourning women who came to the Loreto to seek for murdered husbands and fathers, a month before, was seized, brought to the public Plaza, and torn to pieces, a young Indian woman concluding the shocking performance by punching out his eyes with a pointed stick. Lieut.-Col. SANCHEZ was killed in the coach-house of the Palace. Many others fell during the morning, including 56 Cholos killed and 150 wounded. In the midst of the excitement, one of the prisons was broken open, and 150 criminals increased the terror of the people by the clanking of their chains through the streets. But, wonderful to relate, no robberies or outrages were committed by the people, after they had sated their vengeance on the assassins of October, but the ten thousand Cholos quietly retired to their houses, and the city was as still as it was before the outbreak.

At the last accounts, President ACHA had returned to La Paz and resumed his authority. The military command was in the hands of Gen. PEREZ, who had the entire confidence of the people. A force had been sent against FERNANDEZ and MORALES, who were in the neighborhood of Potosi or Sucre.

CHILI.

There is nothing of interest from this State. The people of all parties unite in according praise to President PEREZ for his honest and impartial administration of the Government.

HENRY MEIGGS, of San Francisco, has at last brought the Government to sign the original contract made with him to finish the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad. It is thought Mr. MEIGGS will realize a very large fortune from the contract. Frauds in the management of the Government finances under the MONTT Administration are constantly coming to light.

Business in Valparaiso remains dull. Transactions in articles of importation have been limited. Stocks of goods large. In domestic produce transactions are small, owing to a lack of vessels. The crops are expected to be abundant. Money is scarce. The rate of discount is 10 per cent. a year. Bills on London, 90 days, 46d. to 46¼d. per dollar; on Paris, 60 to 90 days, 4f., 80c.; on United States, 90 days, 16 per cent. premium, nominal. Freights to England, £3 15 to £4; same to Hamburg; to France, 110f.; to the United States, $15. American cotton goods wanted. Good assortments of lumber on hand, and California improving. Last sales of barley, $1 62 to $1 68.; from California, for 210 tons, $2 12½, to be placed in Iquique, was refused. Bar copper, $17 cash. Flour $2 56 to $2 75 per quintal, 6 months; Costa Rica, $30 in bond. Nitrate of soda, $1 75 cash.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The battle of Pabon, in which the army of Gen. URQUIZA was nearly annihilated by the Buenos Ayrean forces under Gen. MITRE, is likely to end the war. Everything demanded by Buenos Ayres, it is said, will be conceded.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Excitement in Panama—A Chilian vessel Leaves without Proper Clearance Papers—Her Cargo of Arms and Merchandize probably Delivered to the Enemies of Mosquera—The Nicaragua Route Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1861.

We have nothing later from Bogota, or indeed from any portion of the Confederation.

In Panama we have managed to get up a little excitement since my last. Señor QUIJANO, who was sent as agent to Panama by Gen. MOSQUERA, took possession of the National arms in the hands of the Governor, in accordance with the terms of the Guardia-Murillo Convention at Aspinwall, and placed them, to the number of 600, together with a large amount of powder, ball, percussion caps, &c., on board a Chilian vessel, bound for Buenaventura, in the State of Cavca, the arms being intended for the Government or MOSQUERA cause in that State. At the same time, Mr. BLUM, an American merchant, shipped $6,000 worth of goods on the same vessel, the *Maria Josefa*, for private account, to Buenaventura. The vessel was under contract to sail on the 15th; but on the night of the 14th the captain set sail clandestinely, leaving his bills of lading unsigned, his passengers, who had paid in advance, and a portion of crew on shore. He had no clearance, as is customary, from the Prefect of Police, and without which he can get no Consular clearance, but had procured the signature of the captain of the port. Seeing this signature, and not noticing the lack of the Prefect's, he was cleared by the Chilian Consul. As soon as it was discovered that the ship had run away, the Governor procured the Pacific Mail Company's tugboat, which went in pursuit, but returned without success, her capacity for carrying coal not allowing a long chase. The Governor then agreed with Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY that he should go in pursuit with the steam-sloop *Lancaster*, but, on further consideration, the flag-officer declined the service, unless the Chilian Consul would become security for any international or pecuniary complaint that might ensue, which the Consul did not deem it proper to do. So the craft escaped. The captain has probably either appropriated the money—$6,000—and goods to his own use, or possibly has delivered them over to the enemies of MOSQUERA, who still hold, or held at last advices, the port of Tumaco, in Cauca.

Some of the native newspapers of Panama animadvert severely upon the course of Flag-officer MONTGOMERY in not going in pursuit of a vessel which was running off with American property, while the *Star and Herald* justifies him. The *Federalista*, in a long article on the subject, says:

If such an act cannot be called piracy; if it is not a most scandalous robbery, which it is the duty of all civilized nations of the globe, especially maritime Powers, to repress and punish; if, in a case similar to that which occurred on the night of the 14th, the United States naval forces could not interfere, even when among the victims of the pirate are counted a citizen of the United States, we do not know what object its vessels-of-war can have in our waters, which are said to be here to protect the interests of her citizens," &c.

We have considerable talk here about the projected reopening of the Nicaragua route to California travel. Capt. GRIFFIN, the agent of the new speculation, goes to Nicaragua from Panama on the 30th. I see that a new or old boat, for Lake Nicaragua, cleared from New-York for San Juan del Norte or Greytown, on the 10th of December, which looks as if the projectors meant something by their action; but I do not believe it can be anything more than an attempt to force the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to buy somebody's old steamers. It is quite certain that the two steamer routes to California will not pay. In the first place, all the freight must go this way, because of the shortness and facility of the land route—48 miles over a railroad, against 160 by shallow river, lake and cart-road—and if you divide the passenger trade, even at present prices, one-half of it, with nothing else, would not pay a new route. Beside, it will take much time and a good deal of money to put the Nicaragua route in order, and there are so many claimants for the privilege of running the line across the territory of Nicaragua, that suits and injunctions, and Government interferences would carry the opening day long into the future. The harbor of Greytown is now completely filled up, and the very narrow bar has not over two feet of water on it. The British mail steamers are obliged to lie four miles from the town, in a rough sea, to land and take in freight and passengers. The wharves at Virgin Bay, at the head of the lake, are all gone, the bridges all fallen down on the transit road, and the road grown over with bushes. Altogether, the opening of the Nicaragua route will not be an easy job.

Speaking of the opening of additional routes of commerce, it is a little singular that every new project finds it necessary to depreciate the Panama route as its opening wedge to success. The Tehuantepec-Squiers'-Honduras scheme, and the Chiriqui, all have their dig at the *unhealthy* Panama route. And now the new British scheme to divest the Chili trade to England through the Straits of Magellan takes *its* turn. In their prospectus they say, by taking the Magellan route passengers will shun the Isthmus, where the yellow fever is a permanent institution, and that the excessive rains do much damage to merchandise that passes over this route! Now, the projectors of the Magellan route know perfectly well that yellow fever is unknown as an epidemic on the Isthmus, and that we never have any cases of it save once in two or three years, when a passenger or two from St. Thomas, who is taken there with it, happens to hold out till he reaches the Isthmus on his way to Peru or Chili. And they know fully as well that not a dollar's worth of merchandise is ever damaged by rains on this Isthmus. Goods are landed at Aspinwall under water-proof houses, and either placed directly in boxes or in a fine stone and iron dépôt at Aspinwall. From Aspinwall the cars are discharged from under water-proof sheds into large decked lighters, and from them into steamers, without the possibility of damage from rain. As regards the yellow fever, the Magellan would be much more likely to suffer from it than the Panama route. Its ships, touching at Rio Janeiro, would sometimes take away with them the dreadful African fever that, in 1849 and 1850, attacked the passengers and crew of the American steamer *New World* and other vessels on their way from New-York to San Francisco, and carried off two-thirds of them. "Let every tub stand on its own bottom," is a homely but good maxim.

The British Mail steamship *Valparaiso*, Capt. CUMMINGS, which left Panama on the 9th inst., for Callao and Valparaiso, ran aground in a thick fog on Punta Negra, about 30 miles north of Paita, Peru, on the 15th, at 5 o'clock P. M. A messenger was sent overland to Paita to procure assistance, who happily found the United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* lying there, which vessel immediately got up steam, and repairing to the spot pulled the *Valparaiso* off on the afternoon of the 17th. The *Valparaiso* sustained no damage and proceeded immediately on her voyage.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. LUDWIG, due on the 21st, from Central American ports, has not yet arrived at Panama.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, of Rhode Island, United States Minister to Lima, sailed from Panama for Peru, on the 24th, yesterday.

WILSON'S California Circus, with BARNUM'S "What is It" and lots of other monstrosities, as well as some things of a more pleasing character, went to Mexico on the last California steamer.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Arabella*, from New-York, sustained additional injury by again running against the ship *Reliance*, in the harbor of Aspinwall, after she was gotten clear of her the first time. She will be repaired and ready to sail in about a week.

The United States gunboat *W. G. Anderson* was spoken by brig *Caroline*, Dec. 8, in lat. 25° 47', N., lon. 65° 19' W., and asked to be reported. She is a bark, and mounts 6 guns.

The United States flag steam-sloop *Lancaster* will not go to San Francisco, as she intended, at present, it being understood that Flag-officer MONTGOMERY has been relieved. Capt. MONTGOMERY is very popular with his officers, as well as with most of his countrymen on this station, and it was hoped he would have remained in command here. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is also in port, as well as the British steam-frigate *Tartar*. The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming* is at Paita or Callao. Lieut. J. J. BOYLE, who has commanded the store-ship *Warren* two years on this station, is relieved, and goes home to-day.

JOSEPH HAWES, Esq., of Portland, Me., and well-known in New-York, has commenced the publication of a tri-weekly newspaper in Panama in Spanish and English, called the *Commercial Bulletin*. Mr. HAWES is a good writer, and a very industrious and enterprising man, and deserves success, which, it is to be hoped he will attain in his new vocation.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

The People Taken by Surprise—The Feelings of the Prince—The Character of his Connection with the British Government—The Queen in Retirement, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

But a few hours after I had mailed my last letter, the great bell of St. Paul's, tolled only at the death of a member of the royal family, struck consternation into the minds of the people of London. They had flattered themselves that the danger was over, and that the Prince Consort would soon be able to continue again his career of usefulness, which they promised themselves to estimate more correctly in the future than they had done in the past. The opportunity has not been granted to them. The main staff of VICTORIA'S reign is now broken. A few words upon the Prince, and we may then return to the troubled current of daily affairs.

It may be wrong to repeat a story whose truth I cannot guarantee, and which, even if true, this would be hardly the time to make public, if it were likely to come back to the ears of any of that royal family whose feelings every American is as eager to respect as any Englishman can be. As it is not likely to come to their notice, however, I can venture to say that the Prince, on perceiving his complaint to be mortal, is said to have accepted his fate without regret—"I am not sorry to be freed from the whole thing." I will not vouch that these words were really spoken, but such is the current report. Whether they were a result of the long years of self-restraint that he has led in England, or of the new difficulties that threaten the country, or of some accidental domestic annoyance that has broken the course of a private life, known to have been as a rule unusually happy, or of a combination of all these causes, this I do not dare to guess. Yet no one ventures to deny that the struggle which the Prince has had to acquire and to maintain the position which was his right, has been long and painful. He has been dogged and harrassed by the national jealousies of the English people. Naturally reserved and modest, the English nobility from the first, mistook his apparent coldness for pride, and repaid it with haughty disdain. They sneered at his German origin, and at his ignorance of what they call their manly national sports. As he was himself no hunter, they conceived the idea that he was the strong enemy of the fox. They declared that he was avaricious, and accumulated in himself all the posts of profit within his reach. They covered him with arrogant abuse for his supposed German tendencies and friendship for Austria. They begrudged to him even the smallest political influence over the Queen. I remember well how, not many years ago, he was hissed by the London mob in the very face of Her Majesty, nor did respect for her feelings prevent the Press from treating him with a rudeness that was as unjust as it was ungentlemanly. Through this labyrinth of difficulties he still managed to guide himself with a discretion that is astonishing, and now that he is dead, the very persons who so hunted him are the first to acknowledge that his loss is irreparable.

The newspapers are now filled with accounts of his energy and perseverance in the public service. How, under his quiet supervision the arts of design have risen from semi-barbarism to high excellence. How his ambition was to lead the way in agricultural improvements. How he labored to stimulate and elevate, not only every branch of national industry, but every humanitarian reform of the day. With these matters we, as foreigners, have little to do, but there is reason to believe that in ways more direct than these, America has reason to regret the Prince little less than England.

I was in London, some eight years since, when he made his celebrated speech, declaring the duty of the age to be the union of all sorts and conditions of men into a thorough understanding that their interests were one and inseparable, and that he who labored rightly for the improvement of any single class, labored equally for the good of all. I have not at the moment a copy of the speech by me, and do not state his proposition so broadly as it was then laid down; but it made a great sensation at the time, for its results seemed inconsistent with the reputation which he bore of monarchical tendencies. It was his fixed principle, which lay at the bottom of his whole internal policy as regarded England. His religious views were equally broad—unitarian in fact. And in the same mold were framed all his ideas with regard to foreign policy, which looked for their ultimate aim toward the unity and brotherhood of nations and races; "The Parliament of Man; the Federation of the World."

The foreign policy of Great Britain has been usually selfish, insular and short-sighted. The Prince, as a foreigner, brought with him to England broader views and more generous instincts. His uncle, LEOPOLD, King of Belgium, a man also of remarkable powers, exercised a strong influence over both the Prince and Queen, and all this influence was necessarily thrown on the side of peace between all nations, and in favor of the greatest possible development of international relations. This explanation renders at once the truth probable of a rumor which has lately arrived at such distinctness as to make it worth repetition, especially to America at this moment. It is said that when the instructions, drawn up and approved by the Cabinet, demanding of the American Government the release of MASON and SLIDELL, were sent to Windsor and placed before the Queen for her approval, they met with an obstinate resistance. Nothing could induce the Queen to yield to her Ministry, until certain changes of form had been made in the instructions, and even then it is believed that she gave way with reluctance. This opposition is attributed to the influence of the Prince Consort and of LEOPOLD. I repeat the story as it was told me, and as I believe it to be true; and if true, it may explain, perhaps in conjunction with some other reasons, the strange speech of the Prince on his death-bed, and his reported indifference to his fate. At the same time I will not guarantee the truth of either story, for though I believe them myself, I am still more sure that if they should come back here and attract notice, the *Times* and its satelites would give them a flat contradiction.

Meanwhile the nation is in mourning, and this time in sober earnest. Not that the real loss it has sustained is as yet fully appreciated, for it will be some time before that loss is fully understood. But this "nation of shopkeepers" has reason to feel in a humor for grief in a professional way. Christmas is just at hand, and the shops were hoping to make a little money for the first time this year. But now the death of the Prince, coming, as it does, in the midst of the American difficulty, has reduced them to despair. The Winter and the Spring will be the most gloomy known in London for many years. There will be no Court, no gayety, and no money. The proprietors of the mourning establishments may be happy behind their bales of crape, but every one else will lament. Christmas will be saddened throughout all England by the feeling of sympathy for the Queen, and for many weeks the streets will see nothing but black costumes and all the marks of a national calamity.

About the Queen herself, little is known. She is said to have borne the blow better than was expected, but whether she has borne up under it or no, is not stated. Public expectation was so low that it would have been, indeed, hard if she had borne it worse than was expected. After much hesitation and several days delay, she has left Windsor, and gone into retirement at Osborne. Half of her servants have come to Buckingham Palace, and only a portion attend her at Osborne, from which, it seems natural to suppose, that her secession will be as absolute as is possible. I see as yet no reason to suppose that the public fears about her health are not likely to prove well-founded. My own belief is that the glory of her reign is departed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

MR. PRENTICE SPEAKS FOR THE UNION'S RESTORATION AND SECESSION'S EXTINCTION AT WHATEVER COST—A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING—JOHNSTON'S OBJECT—SPIES IN THE CAMP—ATTACHMENTS AGAINST BUCKNER AND PRESTON—JUDGE YEAMAN'S WARNING SUGGESTION.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861.

Mr. PRENTICE, on the 28th, in his possession of the flag from Gen. NEGLEY'S Brigade to Gen. ROUSSEAU'S, at Camp Wood, said:

"I announce the greatest, the mightiest, truth of the day, the year, the age, when I say to you that this Union must be restored. It *must* be restored, let the restoration cost what it may. Money is less than dross; blood is less than water, given in so holy, so tremendous a cause. Secession is the great crime, the monster sin, of modern times. It must make the darkest, the deadliest, the most accursed, page in the book of history. It involves, if successful, the destruction of the whole system of republican freedom upon our Western Continent. It is the extinction of the Government's vital principle. This terrible element of evil must be annihilated. This horrid principle of destruction must be destroyed."

BUCKNER'S troops are reported on the advance, and McCOOK has thrown forward regulars to meet them. A battle seems to be on hand—perhaps to-day. A mere skirmish at the start may lead to a tremendous conflict. As the fight progresses, each side may receive large reinforcements. The most desperate and important battle of the war may now be fought. If we can throw across Green River all the men and all the artillery we need, the day is ours. The rebels think we have not yet bridged the river sufficiently to reinforce our advance in time. Their object is to defeat and overwhelm our advance before we are prepared to march over the river our whole army, and to transport and bring in play our whole artillery. My belief is they will be signally thwarted. I trust our leading officers will make no movements which they can't promptly support, and will not expose themselves unnecessarily in the hour of battle.

Gen. BUELL has lately received over 1,000 camp wagons, and more are coming. He seems nearly ready for a grand advance in several directions. JOHNSTON anticipates this, and aims to check, interrupt and defeat BUELL now.

JOHNSTON'S informers are constantly posting him, so that he may know when and where to strike. The secret communication, the smuggling intercourse with the enemy, is very embarrassing, if not damaging to us. Papers and letters are nightly and daily exchanged. Knights of the Golden Circle and other mysterious characters are prowling in our midst. They know and communicate with each other and with JOHNSTON & Co., by various signs, signals, ciphers, and underhand devices.

Under the new law of the State providing that the property of rebels who have remained in the so-called Southern Confederacy for thirty days shall be subject to attachment, attachments were filed, on the 28th, before Chancellor LOGAN, of Louisville, against the property of S. B. BUCKNER and WM. PRESTON, for the respective sum of $65,900 and $40,000, and against the property of other rebel absentees for sums ranging from $1,000 to $20,000 and $30,000 and over.

Judge YEAMAN, representative from Daviess, suggests, through to-day's *Democrat*, that "so far from preserving and expanding the institution of Slavery, the strife we are engaged in must weaken, if it does not destroy it," that "this institution may be about to be destroyed by the most lamentable blunder and the improvident and suicidal conduct of those who are most interested in its preservation." PONTIAC.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT CENTRAL MISSOURI, OTTERVILLE, Dec. 23, 1861.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that, having replaced by troops from Lamine the garrison of Sedalia, I marched from that place on Sunday, the 15th inst., with a column of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering about 4,000 men. The first brigade was commanded by Col. J. C. DAVIS, Indiana Volunteers; the second by Col. F. STEELE, Eighth Iowa Regiment. The object of the movement was to interpose between PRICE'S army on the Osage, and the recruits, escorts and supplies, on their way south from the Missouri River. This body of the enemy was represented to be between four and six thousand strong, with a large train of supplies.

I encamped on the 15th eleven miles southwest of Sedalia. That the enemy might be thoroughly misled as to the destination of the expedition, it was given out that the movement was upon Warsaw, and the troops pursued the road to that place several miles beyond Sedalia. I threw forward on Clinton four companies of the First Missouri cavalry, under Major HUBBARD, with orders to watch any movement from Osceola, to prevent any reconnoissance of our main column, and to intercept any messengers to the enemy at Osceola. On the 16th I pushed forward by forced march 27 miles, and with my whole force occupied, at sunset, a position between the direct road from Warrensburgh to Clinton, and the road by Chilhowee, which latter is the road heretofore pursued by returning soldiers and by recruits. Shortly after sunset the advance, consisting of four companies of Iowa cavalry, under Major TORRENCE, captured the enemy's pickets at Chilhowee, and learned that he was encamped in force (about 2,200) six miles north of that town.

After resting the horses and men for a couple of hours, I threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery, under Lieut.-Col. BROWN, Seventh Missouri Regiment, in pursuit, and followed with my whole force, posting the main body between Warrensburgh and Rose Hill, to support the pursuing column. I at the same time reinforced Maj. HUBBARD with two companies of MERRILL'S Horse, and directed him, in order to secure our flank in the pursuit, to push forward as far as possible towards Osceola. This officer executed his duty with distinguished ability and vigor, driving back and capturing the pickets, and one entire company of the enemy's cavalry, with tents, baggage and wagons. One of the pickets and two wagons were captured within the lines of RAINS' Division, encamped north of the Osage River.

The column under Lieut.-Col. BROWN continued the pursuit vigorously all night of the 16th, all day of the 17th, and part of the night of the same day, his advance guard, consisting of FOSTER'S company of Ohio Cavalry and a detachment of thirty men of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, occupying Johnstown in the course of the night. The enemy began to scatter as soon as the pursuit grew close, disappearing in every direction in the bushes, and by every by-path, driving their wagons into farm-yards remote from the road, and throwing out their loads. As these wagons were all two-horse wagons of the country, and had been, in fact, taken by force from the farm houses, it was impossible to identify them. When our pursuit reached Johnstown, about midnight on the 17th, the enemy, reduced to about 500, scattered completely, one portion fleeing precipitately toward Butler, and the other toward Papinsville.

The main body of my command moved slowly toward Warrensburgh, awaiting the return of the force under Lieut.-Col. BROWN, which proceeded from Johnstown to scour the country south of Grand River to the neighborhood of Clinton. In these operations, sixteen wagons, loaded with tents and supplies, and one hundred and fifty prisoners were captured. The enemy's force was thoroughly dispersed.

On the morning of the 18th, Lieut.-Col. BROWN'S forces rejoined the command. Knowing that there must still be a large force of the enemy north of us, I moved forward slowly on the 18th toward Warrensburgh, and when near that town, the spies and scouts I had sent out before marching from Sedalia, in the direction of Lexington, Waverly and Arrow Rock, reported to me that a large force was moving from the two latter places, and would encamp that night at the mouth of Clear Creek, just south of Milford.

I posted the main body of my command between Warrensburgh and Knob Noster, to close all outlet to the South between those two points, and dispatched seven companies of cavalry, (five of the Iowa First, and two of the Fourth Regular Cavalry,) afterwards reinforced by another company of regular cavalry and a section of artillery, all under command of Col. J. C. DAVIS, Indiana Volunteers, to march on the town of Milford, so as to turn the enemy's left and rear, and intercept his retreat to the northeast, at the same time directing Major MARSHALL, with MERRILL'S regiment of horse, to march from Warrensburgh on the the same point, turning the enemy's right and rear, and forming junction with Col. DAVIS.

The main body of my command occupied a point four miles south, and ready to advance at a moment's notice, or to intercept the enemy's retreat South. Col. DAVIS marched promptly and vigorously with the forces under his command, and at a late hour in the afternoon, came upon the enemy, encamped in the wooded bottom land on the west side of Blackwater, opposite the mouth of Clear Creek. His pickets were immediately driven in across the stream, which was deep, miry, and impassable, except by a long, narrow bridge, which the enemy occupied in force, as is believed, under Col. MAGOFFIN.

Col. DAVIS brought forward his force, and directed that the bridge be carried by assault. The two companies of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, being in advance, under the command respectively of Lieut. GORDON and Lieut. AMORY, were designated for that service, and were supported by the five companies of the First Iowa Cavalry. Lieut. GORDON, of the Fourth Cavalry, led the charge in person, with the utmost gallantry and vigor, carried the bridge in fine style, and immediately formed his company on the opposite side. He was promptly followed by the other companies. The force of the enemy posted at the bridge retreated precipitately over a narrow, open space into the woods, where his whole force was posted. The two companies of the Fourth Cavalry formed in line at once, advanced upon the enemy, and were received with a volley of small arms, muskets, rifles, and shot-guns. One man was killed and eight wounded by this discharge. With one exception all belonged to Company D, Fourth Cavalry, Lieut. GORDON.

Lieut. GORDON himself received several balls through the cap. Our forces still continuing to press forward, and the enemy finding his retreat south and west cut off, and that he was in presence of a large force, and at best could only prolong the contest a short time, surrendered at discretion. His force, reported by Colonel commanding, consisted of parts of two regiments of infantry and three companies of cavalry, numbering in all thirteen hundred men, among whom there were three Colonels (ROBINSON, ALEXANDER and MAGOFFIN,) one Lieut.-Colonel, (ROBINSON,) one Major, (HARRIS,) and fifty-one commissioned company officers. About five hundred horses and mules, seventy-three wagons, heavily loaded with powder, lead, tents, subsistence stores and supplies of various kinds, fell into our hands, as also a thousand stand of arms.

The whole force captured, with their train, were marched into the camp of the main body, reaching there about midnight. Many arms were thrown away by the enemy, in the bushes and creek, when he surrendered, and have not been found.

It was impossible to furnish any accurate account of the number of prisoners, arms, or horses when I telegraphed, as they surrendered just at dark, and were brought into camp at a late hour of the night. The weather was bitterly cold, and the troops marched as early as possible the next morning for Sedalia and Otterville. As the prisoners and arms were at once sent down to St. Louis, I have not yet had the opportunity of making any accurate account of them. The numbers, as stated, were reported to me by Col. ROBINSON, their commander, by Col. J. C. DAVIS, and by Maj. TORRENCE, Iowa Cavalry.

The forces under Col. DAVIS behaved with great gallantry, and the conduct of Col. DAVIS himself was distinguished.

I desire to present to your special notice Col. J. C. DAVIS, Indiana Volunteers; Major HUBBARD, First Missouri Cavalry, and Lieut. GORDON, Fourth Regular Cavalry. Both officers and men behaved well throughout.

Within five days the infantry composing the expedition have marched one hundred miles, the cavalry more than double that distance—have swept the whole country of the enemy, west of Sedalia, as far as Rose Hill, to a line within fifteen miles of the Osage—have captured nearly fifteen hundred (1,500) prisoners, twelve hundred (1,200) stand of arms, nearly one hundred (100) wagons, and a large quantity of supplies.

The march alone would do credit to old soldiers, and it gives me pleasure to state that it has been performed with cheerfulness and alacrity. The troops reoccupied their camps at Sedalia and Otterville just one week after they marched out of them.

A list of our killed and wounded will be transmitted as soon as possible. The enemy's loss is not known, and cannot yet be ascertained; some of his dead were found on the field.

I am, Captain, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To Capt. J. C. KELTON, A. A. G., Department of the Missouri.

GEN. HALLECK AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

Col. B. G. Farrar, Provost-Marshal General, Department of the Missouri, St. Louis.

COLONEL: From your verbal statements, and the written communication submitted by you yesterday, I am informed that there are some sixteen negro men confined in the city prisons in your charge, and advertised for sale under a statute of this State. You have stated the facts of the case, as you understand them; have called my attention to the statute of this State on the subject, and to the law of Congress of last session, and have asked my orders as to how you shall proceed in this matter—whether to release these men from custody, and to place them outside of your particular jurisdiction as a military officer in charge of the prisons, in accordance with General Orders No. 3, of this Department, or whether the Sheriff, who, as I understand, is now under your orders, is to proceed and sell the said negro men as he has advertised, and as is directed by the statute of this State, if said statute has not been modified or changed by the law of the last session of Congress.

As I am informed, most of these negroes came with the forces under Major-Gen. FREMONT from Southwestern Missouri, and have either been used in the military service against the United States, or are claimed by persons now in arms against the Federal Government, but that none of them have been condemned in accordance with the act approved August 6, 1861, and that no proceedings for such condemnation have ever been instituted.

As I understand the matter, the statute of this State creates the presumption that these men are slaves; and if not called for within three months from the date of the advertisement of the Sheriff, they are to be sold as slaves. It would seem that the act of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, if constitutional, overrules this statute so far as this presumption is concerned. This act of Congress cannot be regarded as unconstitutional until decided to be so by the United States Supreme Court.

It results, then, as it seems to me, that these negroes are held in custody without the authority of law, and contrary to General Orders No. 3; and you are hereby directed to release them from prison. It appears, however, that they have received from the Quartermaster's Department certain articles of clothing required for their immediate and pressing necessities, with the promise that they would pay for the clothing so delivered to them with their labor. They will, therefore, be turned over to the chief of the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for labor, until they have paid the United States for the clothing and other articles so issued to them at the expense of the Government.

This order will in no way debar any one from enforcing his legal rights to the services of these negroes. Such rights, if any exist, can be enforced through the loyal civil tribunals of this State, whose mandates will always be duly respected by the military authorities of this Department. Military officers cannot decide upon rights of property or claims to service, except so far as may be authorized by the laws of war, or the acts of Congress. When not so authorized, they will avoid all interference with such questions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, Major-Gen. Commanding.

JEFF. THOMPSON DEFEATED BY A WOMAN.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 31.

We learn from Mr. JOSEPH MAGRAHAN, mail agent on the river between this city and Cairo, that on Sunday afternoon, the mail-packet *City of Alton*, Capt. BARNES, came near falling into the hands of JEFF. THOMPSON and his men, at Commerce. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follows:

As the boat neared the landing at Commerce, a lady was seen on the bank gesticulating wildly, and shouting to those on board the boat "to keep back! keep back! don't land! the Secesh will shoot you!" But before she could be distinctly understood, the boat had approached close in shore, and the gang-plank had been run out, so that it nearly touched the levee. At this instant a crowd of JEFF. THOMPSON'S band rushed forward from their concealment and commenced firing with muskets to bring down the pilot. The bullets fell thick and fast, hitting the smoke-stack and upper-works in sundry places; but the pilot had by this time rung the bell to "back," and the boat put down the river some two miles to the plantation of a loyal Frenchman, where they procured arms in sufficient quantity to make a formidable resistance; and having barricaded the wheel-house and the exposed points below, the *Alton* moved back upon the river again, with colors flying. On her approach the second time, the secesh took to their heels, leaving the landing of the boat uncontested. Commodore PORTER, who was on board, took charge of the arrangements for defence, and things were speedily put in condition for a vigorous action.

JEFF. THOMPSON told the people who were standing on the bank shivering with the cold, as the boat was coming round the bend on her first approach, that he would soon make a fire that would warm them all. He had made preparations and intended to burn the boat, after having taken from her all articles of most value to his gang of desperadoes and thieves, and would und

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAW OF MURDER.

Sentence of Charles M. Jefferds and Dr. Moses Lowenberg.

A Movement of Counsel to Arrest Judgment.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Charles M. Jefferds and Dr. Moses Lowenberg, convicted of murder in the first degree, were arraigned for sentence.

Henry B. Clinton, Esq., counsel for Lowenberg, moved an arrest of judgment on several grounds, which were set forth at length. James T. Brady, counsel for Jefferds, concurred in the motion on behalf of his client, and rested it on the same grounds set forth by Mr. Clinton. As the points are novel, and involve the constitutionality of the recent law relative to capital punishment, it will doubtless be of interest to the community at large, as well as to the profession, to give them in full. They are as follows:

There is no authority in law for pronouncing any sentence upon a conviction for murder in the first degree.

The death penalty is abolished, and while the punishment for murder in the second degree and manslaughter in the first, second, third and fourth degrees is defined with precision, there is an entire omission in regard to murder in the first degree.

That portion of the Revised Statutes (Sec. 1 of title I, chap. 1, Part IV) which provides that those convicted of certain crimes, including murder, "shall suffer death for the same," is abolished by being amended so as to read that those convicted of those offences "shall be punished as *herein* provided." The words "shall be punished as herein provided," are substituted for the words "*shall suffer death.*" (2 R. S., 650, sec. 1, and Laws 1860, p. 713–714, sec. 7.)

What is the meaning of the words, "shall be punished as herein provided?"

The only punishment therein provided was section 25, which is as follows: "The punishment of death shall in all cases be inflicted by hanging the convict by the neck until he be dead."

This section is expressly abolished. (Laws 1860, p. 714, sec. 11.)

The enactment that those convicted of murder "shall suffer death for the same," is, in effect, abolished by being so amended as to strike out the words "shall suffer death."

The provisions of the Revised Statutes as to hanging are expressly abolished. There is, then, no punishment for murder unless such provision is contained in the act of 1860.

This act nowhere provides that death shall be inflicted for any offence.

It expressly provides that certain crimes shall *not* be punishable with death. Section 1 says: "No crime hereafter committed except treason and murder in the first degree, shall be punished with death, in the State of New-York." This provision is, that at all times other than treason and murder in the first degree, shall *not* be punished with death, *not that treason and murder in the first degree shall be punishable with death.*

Section 4 provides, that "*When* any person shall be convicted of any crime punishable with death, and sentenced to suffer such punishment, he shall at the same time be sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the State prison until punishment of death shall be inflicted."

This section does not say what crimes (if any) shall be "*punishable with death.*"

This section is utterly nugatory unless some other section provides in express terms, that some crime or crimes (specifying the same,) are "*punishable with death.*"

There is no such section in the law of 1860, and the sections of the Revised Statues which so provided are expressly abolished.

Section 5 of the act of 1860 is as follows:

"No person so sentenced or imprisoned shall be executed in pursuance of such sentence within one year from the day on which such sentence of death shall be passed, nor until the whole record of the proceedings shall be remitted by the clerk of the court in which the conviction was had, under the seal thereof, to the Governor of the State, nor until a warrant shall be issued by the Governor under the great seal of the State, directed to the Sheriff of the County in which the State Prison may be situated, commanding the said sentence of death to be carried into execution."

This section provides that no execution shall take place until after certain things are done. It does not provide that execution shall then *or ever take place.*

The 1st, 4th and 5th are the only sections which speak of punishment by death. *None of these provides that any crime shall be punished with death.*

No statutory provision (not abolished,) can be found which declares that persons convicted of any crime shall suffer death.

The indefinite rule that penal statutes are to be construed strictly, forbids the idea that the power of punishment of death shall be deduced merely by implication or inference.

"Penal Statutes receive a strict interpretation. The general words of a penal statute shall be restrained for the benefit of him against whom the penalty is inflicted." (Dwarris on Statutes, 634.)

This author also very correctly observes, (pp. 634–5,) "A penal law, then, shall not be extended by equity; that is, things *which do not come within the words shall not be brought within it by construction.* The law of England does not allow of *constructive offences*, or of arbitrary punishments. No man incurs a penalty unless the act which subjects him to it is clearly both within the spirit and the letter of the statute imposing such penalty."

"If these rules are violated," said Best, C. J., in the case of Fletcher *vs.* Lord Lindes, "the fate of accused persons is decided by the arbitrary discretion of Judges, and not by the *express* authority of the laws."

The following are also authorities to the same point: Warren *vs.* The Commonwealth; 1 Penn. State R., 154; The State *vs.* Solomans, 8 Hill, 4 c. 96; Betts *vs.* Taylor, 8 Port, 564.

Many instances illustrating the inflexibility of the rule that penal statutes shall be construed strictly might be cited.

"Thus the Stat. of 1 Ed. 6, c. 12, having enacted that those who were convicted of stealing *horses* should not have the benefit of Clergy, the Judges conceived that this did not extend to him that should steal but *one* horse, and, therefore, procured a new act for that purpose in the following year." (Dwarris on Statutes, 634.)

In the case of Hartung *vs.* The People, 2d2 New-York Reports, 95, the Court of Appeals held that the act of 1860, in so far as it sought to reach the cases of those previously convicted of murder was *ex post facto* and unconstitutional and void.

It is clear from the Revised Statutes, the laws of 1860 and the well-recognized and inflexible rules of construction of statutes, that the court possesses no power to sentence on conviction for murder in the first degree, for the simple reason that there is no punishment for that offence provided by law.

There is no power to sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison, under section 4 of the act of 1860, because that act provides that such a sentence only "When any person shall be convicted of any crime *punishable with death.*"

Inasmuch as there is at present no "crime punishable with death," there is no authority of law to sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison, or to impose any other punishment for this offence.

The motion for arrest of judgment was overruled by the Recorder, and Jefferds was first placed at the bar to receive his sentence. On being asked why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he spoke as follows:

"My counsel have argued the case so ably that I do not feel disposed to say anything about it; and what I could say would probably have no effect on the community at large. I only repeat that I am innocent of the offence for which I have been convicted. I have been convicted by perjury, and I do not feel disposed to go into the case any further."

The Recorder then pronounced the following sentence:

Charles M. Jefferds—The murders of John Walton and Joan W. Matthews, on the night of the 30th of June, 1860, sent a thrill of horror through this whole community. The former fell by the hand of the assassin, lying in wait to execute his deadly purpose; the latter, forgetting all danger to himself, and thinking only of his duty as a citizen, gave chase to the murderer, who, to escape arrest, turned upon his pursuer, and with unerring aim fired the shot which caused his instant death. All this occured in the open thoroughfares of the crowded city, in the bright moonlight of a calm and beautiful Summer's night, with the lights yet gleaming from the windows of the surrounding houses, and under circumstances which, it would seem, would have rendered the immediate detection of the murderer almost certain. From that time, however, until this last Christmas eve, the question as to who was the actor in this terrible tragedy has been undecided; and then it was answered by the verdict of that jury which pronounced you guilty of the murder of John W. Mathews. That verdict has, I believe, met the approval of almost every man who heard or carefully read the evidence upon which it was founded. You were first tried for the murder of John Walton. The evidence on that trial, in July last, pointed strongly toward you as the guilty man, but was not sufficient to warrant your conviction, and you were acquitted. Once again set at liberty, you gave way to the habits of idleness and dissipation which had marked your previous course, and in your folly, consequent thereon, you made revelations to the "detective" who was put upon your track which sealed your fate forever. Aside from the direct admission you made to him when alone, and in the presence of others, you said enough to enable the officers of justice to ascertain where you purchased the pistol with which it was believed the murderous deed had been done. The facts which were known before in connection with those thus discovered, secured your conviction when you were brought to your trial upon the charge of having murdered John W. Mathews. The details of that trial I shall not recapitulate. It is not necessary to do so, and I gladly refrain. They present a picture of immorality and crime, too painful to contemplate. Your mother, whom you had charged with being the instigator of your crime, came upon the witness' stand while testifying on your behalf, was compelled to, and did lay bare the secret history of her life. It failed to be of any service to you. Your counsel, with a zeal, fidelity and ability which could not be surpassed, exhausted all honorable means to insure your acquittal, but in vain. No human efforts could overcome the terrible array of facts and circumstances which were brought to bear against you. And now you, yet under 25 years of age, stand here a convicted murderer, and as far as I have been able to observe, have, as yet, exhibited no sorrow for your crimes. Your sentence, which will be imprisonment and death, will, I hope, cause you to realize your awful situation. You cannot escape punishment, and in your felon cell, in the long weary nights yet to come, you will, if you have not already done so, think with horror upon the crime you have committed, and realize with bitter remorse the fearful judgment you have brought upon yourself. That you may, ere you die, repent and seek forgiveness of Him who is ready and willing to forgive, is the sincere prayer of the Judge who presided at your trial, and who now, in the discharge of his solemn duty, pronounces sentence upon you according to law.

The sentence of the Court is, that you, Charles M. Jefferds, for the muoder and felony of which you have been convicted, shall, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon, suffer the punishment of death; and that you shall be confined at hard labor, in the State Prison, until such punishment of death shall be inflicted.

JEFFERDS maintained the same firm and collected bearing during the sentence that he exhibited throughout the trial, and betrayed little, if any, emotion at the remarks of the Recorder.

Dr. MOSES LOUNBERG was then placed at the bar, and on being asked the usual question, his counsel stated on behalf of his client that, in justice to the numerous friends of the Doctor, he would say that the prisoner was conscious of what he had done; he was not morally guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Recorder then passed sentence, as follows:

Moses Loewenberg: You have been indicted, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. Able and diligent counsel exhausted every effort in your defence, and witnesses of high standing and character appeared in your behalf; but the plain, unmistakeable facts of the case overcame all, and an impartial jury have pronounced against you their verdict of Guilty. In the justice of the verdict I fully concur. You are a man of education, and your years are mature. You have been the instructor of youth in the families of some of our first citizens, and you have been the associate of gentlemen, to whom you have taught languages, of which you are said to be a master. But education, experience, and associations, all combined, have failed to teach you to keep under restraint the violence of temper to which you are this day indebted for the ruin which overwhelms you. The evidence in your case shows clearly the following facts:

You were the occupant of the front basement room at No. 141 First-avenue; your victim and his family occupied the rear room on the second floor; you were their superior in education and intelligence, and therefore better fitted than they to set an example of patience and forbearance. On the morning of the 14th day of November, 1861, you were seated in your room, and they in theirs. Mrs. Hoffman, the wife of your victim, was preparing herself for her daily labors, and her husband sat holding on his lap his little child. The front basement door was open. She went and closed it; you immediately opened it again. She, after a short interval, reclosed it, and went again to her room; you violently slammed it open again. She spoke of it to her husband, and he said he would go and shut it. She, it seems, setting to both of you an example of patient forbearance, told him to wait and she would see the landlady; but he doubtless became irritated because you would keep the door open against his wife's wishes, went and closed it. You came from your room, sword in hand; he placed his left hand on the door to shut it; you placed yours on it to open it; he exclaimed, "let the door be shut," and you immediately, without warning, plunged your sword three times in quick succession into his breast; he, exclaiming that he was stabbed, retired to his room. To the question of his frightened wife "is it hard?" he replied, "Yes, I feel now the blood running inside." In a few moments his wife was a widow, his child was fatherless, and you became in the eye of the law, a murderer. When you were arrested, no blood was found on the sword. It was all wiped off. You told the officer you did the deed in self-defence. The evidence refutes that statement. You went from your room armed with a deadly weapon. Your victim was unarmed, and no fact in the case indicates any excuse or justification for your act. When the officer told you, you should have applied to the police if you needed protection, you said it was too much trouble to do that. That was a fatal mistake. It was at best, a wretched quarrel, as to whether a door should be open or shut, and you pursued it to the death. You chose to be the avenger of your own wrongs, as you consider them, and now you must suffer the penalty of the law. Let it be hoped your case will be a warning and example to others. The words of your victim, "Let the door be closed," will sound with terrible force on your ears, when, in obedience to the command of the law, the doors of your prison-house shall be closed upon you, never to be opened for you again, until you are led to execution or carried to your grave.

The sentence of the Court is, that you, Moses Loewenberg, for the murder and felony of which you have been convicted, shall, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., suffer the punishment of death; and that you shall be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until such punishment shall be inflicted.

It is said that a writ of error will be applied for to take the case to the Court of Appeals, and the prisoner will probably in the meantime remain at the Tombs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 4, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	78	100 Chi. & R. Is. R.	b10 51
4,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	99	125 do.	51
10,000 Ill. Canal Reg. Bs	78	50 do.	51¾
1,000 Mich. St. 8 wk Bs	78	25 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	57
22,000 Missouri St. 6s	40¾	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	79⅝
5,000 do.	b3 40¾	100 do.	b10 80
1,500 Oregon War Loan		100 do.	s10 79¾
½ yearly	84	200 do.	80
2,000 Gosh. n Birch Bds	83	250 do.	b30 81
2,000 Per. Ill. & Alst M	74	300 do.	b10 80½
4,000 Del. & W. R. 1st M	98	100 do.	s10 80
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M	99	50 do.	80¼
10 Del. & Hud. Can Co	84½	100 Erie Railway	b30 31¾
5 do.	84¾	225 do.	b30 31¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co	92½	56 do.	31¾
50 do.	92¾	410 do.	31¾
125 do.	92	150 do.	b3 31¾
100 do.	30 92	12 Hudson River R.	37
50 do.	10 92¾	50 do.	37¾
100 do.	s3 92½	50 Erie R. pref.	b4 53
15 M. S. & N. I. R.	19¾	50 do.	b30 53¾
100 M. S. & N. I. s.	b10 39¾	7 do.	53¾
75 Panama Railroad	111	50 do.	c 54
100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	87¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	47¾
50 Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 34¾	100 do.	s10 47¾
600 do.	34¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	86½	100 Erie Railway	32¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '61, Cou.	87½	250 do.	32¾
5,000 U. S. 7-3 Cou.	78	100 Erie R. Pref.	53¾
6,000 Virginia State 6s	50	200 do.	b30 54⅛
5,000 Missouri State 6s	40¾	50 do.	s30 53¾
8,000 do.	40¾	200 do.	b30 54⅛
15,000 do.	40¾	6 Chic., B. & Q. R.	57
2,500 California St. 7s	76¾	100 Harlem Railroad	12⅛
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bds	79 80¾	100 do.	12⅜
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	80	200 Harlem R. Pref.	39
2,000 Mich. State 6s '78	78	156 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	19¾
5,000 Ten. State 6s, 90	42¾	50 do.	19¾
5,000 Del. L. & W. R. 2d M	86½	50 Panama R.	b30 117
1,000 Mich. Cent. 8 % Cent. Bonds, old.	90	10 Gal. & Chi. R.	85¼
1,000 N. Jersey C. 2d M	100	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	35¼
150 Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	93	200 do.	s10 35⅜
100 do.	s10 93¼	500 do.	b15 36
30 do.	s3 93½	50 do.	b20 36
100 do.	93¼	50 do.	35¾
150 do.	93¾	400 do.	35¾
10 N. Y. Central R.	80¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	52¼
100 do.	80⅜	200 do.	52
400 do.	80¾	25 Mil. & Pra. Du Chn 2d Pref.	59½
100 do.	s1 80¾		

SATURDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The day has been one of considerable buoyancy and excitement in the Stock Market, and in addition to the advance in prices on the printed sales of the Second Board, a large business was subsequently done on the Street, in New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, &c., at full rates. The latest transactions were about 2,000 shares of Toledo, at 36 ⅌ cent., and sales of New-York Central at 80½; Galena, 66½@⅔; Erie, 32⅔; and Erie Preferred, 54½ ⅌ cent. The advance of the day on Missouris is ⅛@1 ⅌ cent., closing 40⅛@41 ⅌ cent. There was very little done in the Federal Stocks at the Stock Board. The demand for three-year 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds at the Sub-Treasury is again improving. Payment for these Bonds is received in the demand United States Notes, or in checks for current funds upon any of the City Banks.

There is a further advance in Gold to 102@102½ ⅌ cent., and in Bills on London to 113½ ⅌ cent., both on speculation among and between the Bullion Brokers and the private banking-houses engaged in the Foreign Exchanges. Money works easy to-day, lenders being more disposed to put out current funds, at call, at 7 ⅌ cent.

There were bids for the shares of only three Banks—American Exchange, 75; Metropolitan, 78; and Corn Exchange at 85.

The bids for the Railway Mortgages were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ⅌c. ass'd bs.	60
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Northern In. firsts	84½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	N. In. Goshen Line '68	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '76	101	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ⅌c.	81½
Erie firsts, '68	103¼	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	87
Erie thirds, '83	86	T. H. & A. firsts	73½
Erie fourths, '80	74	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ⅌c. '70	31
Erie fifths, '68	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Buff., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Chi. & N. W firsts, 2d s.	37
Hudson firsts, '69	105¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	97	N. J. Cent. 8rsts	104
Hudson thirds, '76	76	N. J. Cen. seconds	99
Hudson convert. '67	84¾	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	99

Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem thirds, '66	70	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	93½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c.	83	Del. L. & W. firsts	96

The receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston for the month of December, and the total receipts for the year, as compared with 1860, have been as follows:

	In December.	Total, 1861.	Total, 1860.
Flour, bbls.	240,196	1,429,697	1,160,774
Flour, half bbls.	859	8,603	7,917
Corn, bushels	45,676	1,979 925	2,045,900
Corn, sacks		1,101	20,940
Wheat, bushels	15,650	29,388	30,135
Oats, bushels	177,950	1,047,345	1,467,611
Rye, bushels	2,100	33,156	33,156
Shorts, bushels	43,700	515,833	551,795
Rye Flour, bbls.		865	1,204
Corn Meal, bbls.		13,611	8,963

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 95 bbls. Ashes, 6,775 bbls. Flour, 950 bbls. and 16 bags Corn Meal, 233 bushels Rye, 439 bushels Barley, 1,358 bushels Oats, 5,012 pkgs. Provisions, and 647 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in more demand, yet is quoted steady for the principal kinds, including Middlings, at 36c. @37c. ⅌ lb.: sales 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, at essentially unchanged prices. Shippers are buying rather sparingly, while the trade are purchasing more freely. The reported sales, since our last, have been 13,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 85; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superane Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 90@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 00@$6 10 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 60
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 90	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00	@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at steady prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request and is steady, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ⅌ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, and $3 45 for Marsh's Caloric, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, but very firm, today. Holders are not offering their supplies very freely. Sales 52,700 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 32; White Western, $1 45; Amber do., at $1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 41; Amber Wisconsin at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, $1 32; Racine Spring, $1 30; Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 30; Red Long Island on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn continues depressed; sales 61,000 bush. at 64c.@66c. for Mixed Western; 66c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 41c.@41½c.; Western at 41c.@42c.; State at 42c.@43c.; and Jersey at 40c.@41c. ⅌ bushel. Rye is less active at 82c.@83c. ⅌ bushel; sales 4,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales of small lots were made, including Canada at 76c., and State at 72c@75c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand for shipment and city use, at 70c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet are firm, including new at 16c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Hemlock Tanned Sole has been more active than usual at this period. Messrs. HULL & Co. remark: "From local manufacturers and retailers there has been little or no inquiry, but a number of Eastern and other buyers have been in the market, and though their operations have been meager, their presence has given the appearance of business to the Swamp. The trade generally commence the year with renewed confidence in the article, and prices, though not quotably higher, are much firmer than for some time previously. From the tanneries the receipts have been light during the week, but they are fully equal to the sales, and the stock still remains excessive. For Oak Sole and Upper in the rough we have no change to report, the demand being extremely light, and prices entirely nominal."

LATHS—Are scarce, quiet and nominal.

LIME—Is inactive at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,900 bbls., at $12 @$12 50 for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $8 25@$9 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs 4¾c.@4¾c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 4¼c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at full rates; sales 1,400 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 2,470 kegs and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in good request at former prices; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 tierces of these descriptions at our quotations. Butter continues in limited demand. 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet at 5¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

SALT—The demand is mainly for Liverpool, which is quite firm.

SKINS—Deer have been in better request, at rising prices. Sales have been made of 10,000 lbs. San Juan, at 45c.@50c.; 2,300 lbs. Central American, at 54c.@55c., half cash; 3,000 lbs. Para, and 1,000 lbs. Bolivar, on private terms. A moderate inquiry prevails for Goat, at steady rates; 50 bales Tampico, average 230 @250, were sold at 38c., 6 months, and 100 bales Curacoa, at 40c.@45c.

SUGARS—Sales, 650 hhds., including Cuba at 7¾c. @8¾c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 40,000 lbs., at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. at 20¾c.@21c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker today, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 4d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel: Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Hops, ¾d. ⅌ lb.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 3.s. 6d.@38s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ⅌ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ⅌ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a Hanv. brig, 2,400 bbls. Flour, to Rio Janeiro, at $1 14; an Am. brig, 293 tons, to the Isle of Jersey, 3,500 bbls. Flour, at ——; a Br. schooner, 1,400 bbls. to West Indies and back, $1,400; a Br. brig, 1,500 bbls., same voyage, $1,525; a Br. brig, 260 tons, from a Windward Island to New-York, Sugar, 40c., a Br. schooner, 130 tons, to the Windward, $800, and back with Sugar, 40c.; a Br. schooner, 800 bbls., to Demerara, wet and dry bbls., 80c. and 90c.; a schooner, 106 tons, to the Spanish Main and back, $1,200; a Br. brig, 151 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 160 tons, to nor h side of Cuba and back, $1,100; a Br. bark, 270 tons, to Havana, with privilege of another port and back to New-York, Sugar, 38c.; and a bark, 288 tons, to a port in the Mediterranean, and back from Sicily to New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

STEPHEN FILES, ASSIGNEE OF WILLIAM THOMPSON, OF SAVANNAH, GA.—The above parties, or their legal representatives, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM C. BARSTOW, No. 9 State-st., Boston.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

BOARDING—AT THE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, No. 15 Laight-st., New-York. Good board, with rooms, $4 to $12 per week. Diet strictly hygienic. Baths and gymnasium free. Dancing, as a hygienic agency, in the lecture-hall from 7 till 10 P. M., twice a week. Lectures and lyceum every day. The place for sick people to regain health, and well ones to learn to keep so.
E. P. MILLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in Beach-st., opposite the Park. No. 34 Beach st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Parlor story unfurnished except carpet: private table if desired; also, a whole second story handsomely furnished, and rooms on third and fourth floors; houses and furniture new. Dinner at 6. Reference required. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

FRENCH BOARD.—A WELL FURNISHED room to let with modern improvements, in the family of a French teacher. Strictly private. Good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy park.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife want, with good board, a large room, with bed, or parlor and bedroom, on first or second floor, in a first-class house; location between Broadway and 6th-av. Address NEW, care Fifth-av. Hotel.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., handsomely furnished rooms to let, in suites or single. House has all the modern improvements.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.—A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTable woman is desirous to obtain a situation as above; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; can do good cooking; washes and irons first-rate; makes excellent bread; has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a very experienced woman, who is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from birth; can bring it up by hand or bottle if required; can cut and fit children's clothes; has got the best of City references; can also refer to family doctors. Can be seen at No. 38 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, housewor ers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who can give the best of City reference as to capability, respectability, &c.; can do up articles in any style. Call on Mrs. BOYLE, No. 20 West 13th-st., in the rear.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED by an experienced person, a position as clerk or salesman, in a grocery or variety store. The best of reference. Address G. A. C., Box No. 166, Harlem, N. Y., or G. A. CLARKE, Box No. 155, Newport, R. I.

AS SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN, WITH A large Ohio and Indiana trade, desires a situation in a first-class jobbing house; reference to last employers, now declining business. Address OHIO, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, a situation as waiter; is thoroughly competent; can give unexceptionable references as to character and capability; would like to go to Washington. Apply to C. C. BRIDELL, No. 149 Grand st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A colored man, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's No. 150 Madison-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold, price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.
LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:
SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.
SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, BETWE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The agent who was intrusted by Secretary SEWARD with the duty of delivering MASON and SLIDELL into British custody has returned to Washington and made his report. They were both at first very insolent and ungentlemanly, but MASON subsequently became more civil. SLIDELL, however, persisted in his insolence to the last.

Gen. FREMONT arrived in Washington last night unannounced, and occupied the residence engaged by him on E-street.

A variety of interesting and important news from the South has been received by way of Fortress Monroe, most prominent among which is the announcement that the National forces operating in South Carolina have made a landing on the North Edisto River, and have seized Station No. 4 on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, only twenty-five miles from the former city. We were led to expect some such movement from the nature of our latest advices from Port Royal by Government transport, The rebels also have a report that our forces attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but were repulsed by the South Carolinians, who lost fifteen killed and wounded, and took one "Yankee" prisoner. This report is undoubtedly false, as we have had no intimation that any such movement was intended by Gen. SHERMAN.

The next most interesting point of the news is the announcement that firing was renewed between Fort Pickens and BRAGG'S batteries on Tuesday last, though it was not continued for any considerable length of time. The immediate cause of the renewed firing appears to have been the appearance of a rebel steamer, going from Pensacola to the Navy-yard. This sort of thing appears to have been interdicted by Col. BROWN, who opened upon her—with what effect is not stated.

The operations of the Ship Island Expedition seem to be a source of considerable alarm to the rebels. The most wonderful stories are told of its doings and intentions. Sixteen war vessels are reported to be at the island, which is occupied by an uncounted number of troops—so many, in fact, as to necessitate the landing of some of them on the main land at Biloxi, which is said to have been occupied by some five or seven thousand of them. It is further insisted that all the towns on the coast are to be occupied, and that the National forces will soon push forward to Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi.

An editorial article in a late Richmond paper gives an awful picture of the condtion of the rebel army of the Potomac. Complete demoralization seems to prevail. Regimental drills have ceased entirely, and the men spend their time principally in playing cards—great numbers of them offering large sums for substitutes. The Richmond editor certainly gives a most discouraging view of rebel prospects. At the same time, a dispatch from Centreville expresses the belief that an attack will soon be made by the National forces, probably at more than one point.

Our advices from Kentucky are important. The bridge over Green River is now completed, and we may expect to hear of a general advance of the National forces under Gen. BUELL very soon. Reconnoissances are made almost daily south of the river. From Eastern Kentucky, we hear that the rebels have retired before Col. GARFIELD, who is advancing towards Prestonburgh, where, at last accounts, HUMPHREY MARSHALL was stationed with a considerable rebel force. Meantime, Gen. SCHOEPF finds it impossible to draw ZOLLICOFFER into an engagement outside his intrenchments near Somerset, though he has made several attempts to do so.

According to our dispatch from Frederick, where Gen. BANKS at present has his headquarters, the skirmish of Tuesday last, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, below Hancock, was quite a brisk affair. Detachments of the Thirteenth Massachusetts and the First Maryland Regiments participated in the repulse of the rebels, twenty-nine of whom were buried by our men after the action. The damage on our side was five men wounded.

Gen. STONE, in command at Edwards' Ferry, on the Upper Potomac, reports that the rebels are engaged in fortifying Leesburgh, where they are concentrating a large force.

The intelligence from Fortress Monroe is of much interest. On Friday, the two hundred and forty National troops who have been held prisoners by the rebels at Richmond, mostly since the battle of Bull Run, and who have been exchanged for a like number of rebel prisoners, arrived at the Fortress. The rebel steamer *Northampton* brought them down from Richmond, and nine miles above Newport's News, transferred them to the National steamer *George Washington*. The scene of the transfer was a very exciting one. As they stepped once more under the protection of the Stars and Stripes they could not conceal their joy, and cheer on cheer welcomed them from every vessel as they proceeded down the river. The released prisoners immediately proceeded to Baltimore, where they arrived yesterday forenoon.

A rebel telegram published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, states that all the National prisoners recently imprisoned at Charleston, including Col. CORCORAN, arrived at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, on Wednesday last, and were imprisoned there.

We learn from the Far West that the Indians of the Nations west of Arkansas are proving a rather uncertain reliance for the Confederates. ALBERT PIKE, Major COOPER and other white rebels who had influence over the red men, induced them to enlist in the rebel cause early in Summer. But the Indians have now found out the deceptions practiced upon them, and a large part of them have declared war against the rebels, red and white. We are already apprised of a battle in the Cherokee country, in which COOPER himself has fallen, and MCINTOSH, a half-breed leader, also was killed. There is a large family of McIntoshes in authority in the Creek Nation, and if it is the "big old chief" himself, the red Secessionists have lost their ablest and worst man. This fight will not have much influence on BEAUREGARD'S army, but it will give relief to many a pioneer in Southern Kansas, who was threatened by assaults from these red rebels.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in alluding to a report that Gen. KELLY has been superseded by Gen. REYNOLDS in his command at Romney, says that the change was effected at the General's own request. His continued ill-health and sufferings, ever since he resumed command on sufficiently recovering from his wound received at Phillippi, would have deterred a less zealous and ardent patriot from again attempting the performance of field duty; and lately the injuries which he received there have been so aggravated that he has been confined to his bed. Under these circumstances he had no other alternative than to ask that he might be relieved from duty for the present.

Brigadier-Gen. SHIELDS arrived yesterday morning by the *Northern Light*, to accept the position tendered him by the National Government. He is in fine health and spirits, and full of enthusiasm for the cause. At present Gen. SHIELDS is stopping at Judge DALY'S residence, No. 84 Clinton-place.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* states that the Government officers have so systematized the work of blockading the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, that it is almost impossible for contraband goods to enter the rebel lines. Mr. DAVID HEATON has charge of the river extending from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and Mr. WM. P. MELLON from Cincinnati to Cairo. Along the entire length of the river there are stationed agents or sentinels, whose vigilance is such that no transportation of articles, without special permit, issued from the Custom-house, granting the shipment of goods described, is allowed. The shipper must further paste on each package or lot of goods a printed form of special permit, filled up and signed by the Surveyor, with his seal of office, date, &c.; otherwise they are stopped and detained.

Secretary CHASE has written a letter to Mr. FESSENDEN, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and to Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, recommending legislation in order to permit tea, coffee and sugar in warehouse to be withdrawn without the payment of the additional duties imposed by the law passed on the 26th of December.

GENERAL NEWS.

There seems to have been no foundation whatever in the rumor which reached us from Halifax, that the British steamer *Parana*, with eleven hundred troops on board, had been lost in the St. Lawrence.

By the steamship *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., we have later intelligence from the Isthmus and from the South American States. The list of treasure from California by this arrival foots up $710,842.

On Nov. 23 another bloody drama was enacted at La Paz, Bolivia. Some disaffected officers, confederates of FERNANDEZ, who desired to overthrow the administration of ACHA, under the lead of BADZA, attacked a battalion of the former's soldiers. After a violent conflict BADZA was defeated, and took refuge in the house of Mr. CARTEN, United States Minister. YANEZ, meantime, had barricaded himself in the Palace, where he was sought out by the enraged populace, who remembered the massacre which he had incited but a few days before, and breaking in the doors of the building, they drove him to the roof. Shot by armed men in the street, he was dragged to the Plaza, where he was subjected to all kinds of indignities. Women and children joined in the demonstrations. Those who had been prominent as his assistants in the previous massacre were also seized and put to death by torture, and then the mob dispersed.

From neither Chili, Peru, Equador, nor the Argentine Confederation, is there intelligence of special interest.

Quite an excitement has been created in Panama by the sudden departure, without proper clearance-papers, of a Chilian vessel, on which had been loaded 400 stand of arms, with a large quantity of ammunition, by order of the Governor of Panama, to be conveyed to Canca, for the use of MOSQUERA, and $4,000 worth of goods owned by Mr. BLUM, an American merchant, who wished to have them taken to Buenaventura on private account. Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, of the *Lancaster*, was appealed to, to go in pursuit of the fugitive vessel, but refused to do so unless the Chilian Consul would pledge himself to indemnify him for any claims which might be made. The craft consequently escaped, and it is supposed that her captain has turned over her cargo to the enemies of MOSQUERA, if he did not keep the merchandise for his own use.

A series of highly interesting experiments were made at Hoboken yesterday, in the management and resisting power of the famous STEVENS Steam Battery. A large assemblage of noted personages, professional and civil, witnessed the trial which continued throughout the afternoon. The results of the occasion were success in every point to be demonstrated, and such was the declaration of several eminent officers, who subsequently delivered brief addresses at a neat entertainment offered in the mansion of Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS. We elsewhere give a somewhat extended report of the proceedings of the occasion.

A most respectable meeting of British residents was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the British Consul, for the purpose of expressing condolence with Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, on the sad occasion of the death of the Prince Consort. Suitable resolutions and an address to be forwarded to the Queen, were adopted.

CHAS. M. JEFFERDS and Dr. MOSES LOUENBERG, convicted of murder in the first degree, were yesterday sentenced by Recorder HOFFMAN, in the Court of Sessions, to be hung on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, and to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until the sentence should be executed. JEFFERDS listened to the sentence with his usual cool and collected demeanor, and in answer to the usual question reiterated his declaration of innocence, and said that he had been convicted by perjury. A motion in arrest of judgment was made by Mr. CLINTON, on grounds involving the constitutionality of the late law relative to capital punishment, which had been carefully prepared, and were set forth at length.

The Board of Councilmen held their closing session last evening, but no business of general public importance was transacted. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed to the President, Clerks, &c. Speeches were make, and the best of feeling prevailed. The New Board will organize on Monday at 12 M.

It is stated that Mr. CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, has commenced a libel suit against the New-York *Tribune*, based upon a certain publication concerning him in the *Tribune* of Saturday. The article was in reference to Mr. MCCLENACHAN'S position as Clerk of the Board.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, on Saturday, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher prices. Wheat and Corn were rather more sought after, at essentially unchanged rates. Cotton and Provisions were in better request. Groceries were quiet, as were also Fish, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Hops, Laths, Lime, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, Whisky, and Naval Stores. Hay, Hides, and Tallow, were pretty actively inquired for. The Freight market exhibited more animation.

COMMON SENSE IN THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The recent exchanges of prisoners have been of a proportion that gives leave to hope that hesitation is at an end in regard to this vital matter. In another column we print the names of the two hundred and forty Union soldiers lately released and who reached Fortress Monroe on Friday. One can imagine the joy the release brought to our brave fellows who have for long weary months been pining in Southern prisons,—we may say dungeons—for Mr. FAULKNER has made known the shameful contrast in the Northern and Southern treatment of captives. It is to be hoped this example will be imitated on a still larger scale. The incubus that long paralyzed action in this matter was the conviction that to consent to an exchange of prisoners would be in some sort a concession of belligerent rights to the rebels. It will be remembered by the readers of this Journal that we showed some weeks ago, in an elaborate historical examination of the mode of treating the question during the Revolution, that there was no difficulty in our realizing all the benefits of an exchange of prisoners, without in the least impugning our sovereign rights over the rebels. We showed that it was freely done by the military chiefs during the War of Independence, when the colonies were rebels against a Power tenacious, if ever nation were, of both the substance and the shadow of its sovereign rights. Since then the subject has been taken up by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and an elaborate *mémoire* prepared thereon by their committee, consisting of three eminent historical and legal scholars —JARED SPARKS, EDWARD EVERETT and GEORGE T. CURTIS. They arrive at precisely the results we indicated in the article mentioned. They show that exchanging prisoners began almost with the war, it having been effected in the case of those taken on each side at the battle of Lexington. It was, however, done, throughout, by individual arrangements between the commanders, the Royal Government not being willing to come to any general agreement—as "it might imply an acknowledgment inconsistent with the claims of the English Government." And so it continued till the end of the war —thousands and thousands being exchanged in this informal manner. There can surely be no objection to our conceding as much as Britain was willing to do, at a day when National pride and prerogative reached their amplest development. And as the dictate of common sense in the matter is reinforced by historical analogies and antecedents, it is to be hoped that our Government will see the importance of giving the principle its widest application, and gladden the hearts of thousands of loyal men, restored once more to the protection of the flag in whose defence they lost their liberty.

The Demoralization of the Rebellion and its Cause.

To bear excessive hardships and privations without complaint or demoralization, men must be inspired with a great motive or principle, the vindication of which is abundant compensation for every sacrifice, even death itself. What can be the principle that sustains the rebel army at Manassas, shivering under their clothing of *cotton*,—for that of all the dead bodies but two of the rebels found after the fight at Dranesville consisted entirely of *cotton*, overcoats and all? An army ill fed, badly sheltered, destitute of nearly all the comforts of life, and whose ranks are consequently thinned faster by disease than they could be by a succession of severe engagements in the field? The rebel soldiers are directed to the destruction of a Government which a year or two ago they were as loud in praise of as those now contending in its defence. The Stars and Stripes, the symbol of our nationality, stirred their hearts to a pitch of enthusiasm as intense as it did our own. There is hardly a perceptible cause of personal antipathy. They can be sustained by no motive of personal advantage; for whatever the dreams that were indulged in in the outset, these must, by the inaction in which they have been held, have completely dissipated all expectation of an advance into Northern territory. The greater part of this army has no motive or interest in sustaining Slavery, but really even interest in its destruction. They are not the owners of human chattels whose labor stigmatizes their own industry. The absence of any adequate motive or principle might not prove entirely destructive, if the rebels were as well fed and cared for as are our own soldiers. The lack of occupation would be unfortunate but it might have left the men contented in their ranks. But when this is relieved, by no purpose or material comfort, the effect must be immediate and most disastrous. Hence we can readily credit the statement of a Richmond paper, smuggled through by one of the exchanged soldiers in his boot, that the army at Manassas is so thoroughly demoralized that regimental drills are almost entirely abandoned; that the men spend their time at games at cards; that those who have means are offering very large sums for substitutes, and that enlistment of new recruits has almost entirely ceased.

What other result could be expected? Men cannot one day be loyal defenders of a nation's flag, and the next its sworn enemies. Such a change cannot be attempted even, without the destruction of every quality that inspires self-respect, or that leads to success. The very attempt is self-destruction. The great portion of the people of the South were loyal after secession was inevitable. It was the work of a few demagogues—not of the people. But in the South, unfortunately, the few led the many—the masses were brought over by representations which events have proved to be utterly false. These are now producing their natural results. The leaders grow more desperate, but the people and the soldiery are becoming listless and indifferent, and utterly demoralized, so that when we move, particularly in Virginia and Tennessee, we shall have an easy conquest. We have not a doubt that a large proportion of the soldiers of the rebel army, enlisted from the Border States, fight us unwillingly, and are really desirous of our success; while the progress of our army, where protection can be afforded, would be joyfully hailed by no small portion of the population.

How can it be otherwise? what has secession brought but unmixed evil? What does it promise but certain destruction? Every luxury and nearly every necessity of life, throughout the South, is all the way at from five to twenty prices above the ordinary rates; yet our armies have penetrated hardly twenty miles into a single rebel State. We do not doubt that the keenest mortification exists at such results, after the boasts of the wonderful blessings that were to follow secession. The leaders, who have all at stake, will make any appeal to this feeling to inspire ardor and to continue resistance. But all will be unavailing. They cannot change the human heart in a single campaign. They cannot keep out of sight the contrast of the blessings enjoyed in the bosom of the Old Confederacy with the certain destruction that threatens in the New. Nor can they prevent this contrast from rendering the great mass of the people at least indifferent to them as they are to the armies of the North.

We think this element in the contest, in our favor, has been far too much overlooked. Everywhere, except at Manassas, has the advance of our forces been mainly unopposed. Left to itself, Maryland, to-day, would have been as disloyal as South Carolina. Virginia is disloyal because the loyal element in it has neither safety nor protection. When the latter is afforded, the State will take care of itself as has Maryland. Men do not willingly court destruction. As we advance in rebel territory we shall find that we have waited altogether longer than was necessary in the work of preparation; that the forward step taken, half the task of restoring order and the authority of Government will be really accomplished.

The War Frenzy in Canada.

The course of things in Canada since the capture of MASON and SLIDELL has been noticeable. The Canadians received the news of that capture without much disturbance of their equanimity, but the news that England had flown into a rage over it at once stirred up all the Canadian deeps, and ever since then the Canadians have out-heroded Herod in the fierceness of their wrath against us, and their threats of what Canada and England would do for us in case we refused to give the traitors up. This state of mind among them is the natural effect of their colonial relation to England. That makes them look across the water for their fashions and for their public sentiment as well. It is natural that they should do so. We see the same thing in individuals all the time. The boy who goes away from his father's house and sets up in business for himself, always looks back toward home for sympathy, and it takes time as well as strength of character on his part to enable him to judge of affairs in opposition to the views of those to whom he has been accustomed to look for praise or blame. It is the effect of this tendency in human nature that colonies always reflect the tone of the mother country. Canada was not angry at first, because she was uncertain how England was going to take it, and her nearness to us made her share our feelings in the matter; that feeling that the affair was not one of very great consequence, which has been such a marvel to all our friends on the other side of the water, as THURLOW WEED wrote in one of his last letters.

But their proximity to us, although it affected the tone of public sentiment among them when there was nothing to oppose it, was of no account as soon as this colonial sentiment was aroused; and ever since, that sentiment has overpowered all others, and they are, if anything, more unreasonable than the English people themselves.

We can appreciate this state of things somewhat, because, "As they are now, so once were we." We threw off our colonial relation to England, but the old habit of looking to her, and referring to her opinions and judgments still inheres in us somewhat, and the question of what England will say is one which is ever being brought into the discussion of the questions which arise among us. We would not have it entirely otherwise. There are many great and noble and true hearts in England, to whose praise or blame we trust we shall never be insensible. But of this everlasting looking to English notions, and to the editorials of the London *Times*, and the letters of its correspondent in this country, as the ultimate arbiters upon our policy as well as upon our manners, we are heartily sick, and we shall rejoice in anything which shall tend to check this tendency in us, and shall lead us to look at and decide the questions which arise here upon their own merits, as affecting ourselves, instead of having our eyes, like the fool's eyes, ever "wandering to the ends of the earth," to see what view Mrs. Grundy will take of the matter.

And so we are glad to see the London *Times*' onslaught upon the scheme of emancipation which has been broached among us. How often has it been brought forward as an almost conclusive argument by those who have urged that the Government should declare the emancipation of the slaves, that such a step would be sure to bring upon our side the sympathy of England—and people have had pleasant visions of that beatific state of things when the London *Times*' correspondent should condescend to speak favorably of us, and the Thunderer itself should nod its awful head in approbation of our course, and clasp us to its bosom as at last worthy of the sympathies of a moral, Christian, Anti-Slavery British newspaper.

But see what now transpires. No sooner does it come to England's ears that the question of emancipation is being discussed among us, than the London *Times* hastens to declare that if any such thing is done we shall be less entitled to British sympathy than ever, because, though we have proposed to do the right thing, we have done it from wrong motives, and we are looking at the slaves only as "instruments of revenge."

We are glad it takes this course. It shuts off the argument of English sympathy from the discussion of the question of emancipation, in which it had no business. Any sympathy which was honestly due to such a course we should have now, because those who have desired to be our friends have seen that emancipation must be the result of the war, whether declared now or not. The general sympathy of England we can only get by success.

And so, in the discussion of this question henceforth, we hope we shall hear no more of its effect upon England. Let us take it up, since take it up we must, on its own merits. Let us look at its effect upon the rebellion. Let us see what justice, and mercy, too, to the black race and to the white also, requires, and let us settle the question, by ourselves and for ourselves, for the people of this Continent. If, in settling it, we benefit in any way, or win any applause from the people of the Old World, let it come as the incidental result, not as that which we have sought.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT OF THE CONCERT SALOONS.—The Superintendent of Police, probably, does not wish to convey the impression that he is hired to give notoriety to those infamous haunts of prostitution which pass by the name of Concert Saloons; and yet he could not do them better service than by the course he has taken in blazoning forth a dirty directory of these obscene dens, and designating them by name and number. He could surely have found an equally effective and less obnoxious mode of conveying to the Police Board the information they requested than by delivering the details to public prints. It has been generally hoped that the *Herald* held the monopoly of pimp-puffer to these vile dens, which have already been made the subject of a presentment by the Grand Jury, and whose extinction only awaits legislative action. We shall probably have that at an early day, and so be rid of what has been too long a stench in the nostrils of the City. Till then we suppose the *Herald* will continue to cry the seductive charms of the "pretty waiter girls." But it is a pity that Mr. KENNEDY should thoughtlessly put himself in such a position as to seem to be aiding that sheet in a profligate propagandism of which it owns the original patent.

The Southern Madness and its Cure.

However the past year may leave us as regards the material extinction of the rebellion as it shows itself in armed forces, there is the best assurance that morally it is, in a great measure, broken. The new year finds the Southern people in a quite other temper than the last did. The frenzy into which the conspirators succeeded in working the South, and on the strength of which they had hoped to effect the ruin of the Republic, has passed its crisis and rapidly subsides. That misguided people, stripped of a thousand illusions, already realize through some of its fruits, the true character of the stupendous folly into which they permitted themselves to be "precipitated." It will not be long before they will, themselves, be able to see, in the light of returning reason, what all loyal men have throughout seen—how completely their rebellion bears the aspect of a fit of *madness*.

Epidemic insanity forms too dark a chapter in the lives of nations to surprise us at its visiting a society with so many predisposing elements as that of the South. History brings before us periods of intense exaltation and excitement, affecting not only large communities, but whole nations; periods when men's actions have all the characteristics of insanity. But certainly of all the instances on record, the most memorable and extraordinary, whether we look at its origin and outbreak, or at the magnitude of the strife to which it has given rise, and its disastrous effects, is that secession malady which about twelve months ago smote so large a number of the people of the Southern States. It is worth while to see how striking are the analogies between the Southern rebellion, both in its cause and its characteristics, and insanity in the individual organization.

A leading authority on mental pathology has the following axioms:

"By too great indulgence and a want of moral discipline the passions acquire greater power, and a character is formed subject to caprice and to violent emotions. A predisposition to insanity is thus laid in the temper and the moral affections of the individual. The exciting causes of madness have greater influence on persons of such habits than on those whose feelings are regulated."

It would certainly be difficult to portray with more fidelity, than is done in this scientific formula, all the malign influences that have for years conspired to make Southern society what it is. What "moral discipline" is to be expected from a people accustomed from infancy to indulgence in capricious control of a permanently-servile class? DARWIN and others have accumulated an immense mass of evidence, going to show the wonderful molding power which surrounding circumstances exercise over organic forms. The character of a people does not escape the same imperious law. Careful observers have, for years, noted in Southern society a predisposition to a violent outbreak of epidemic insanity. And now, what are its characteristics?

"Among the distressing effects, and at the same time, evidences of insanity in ordinary life, are the loss of the habitual affections and finer sentiments of the patient, who becomes estranged from his family, and indulges in the most violent hatred to those whom he had most loved. He accuses them in passionate language of their conspiracy to deprive him of his liberty and his property, and even of his life."

Everywhere and throughout has this rebellion been marked by the features here set down as belonging to moral insanity—passionate outbursts, disregard of justice and moral obligations, seizure and appropriation of National property, encroachments on the rights of individuals, and abrogation of private as there had been before of public and constitutional contracts. It is a striking evidence of the presence in the Southern mind of that characteristic of insanity set down as estrangement from friends, that Mr. STEVENS, the "Vice-President" of the Southern League, two months after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, (the ostensible reason for their action,) publicly told his constituents that the Government they were plotting to destroy was "the best and most beneficent on earth!" And who could ever have imagined that multitudes of officers in the army and navy of the United States, men who used to pride themselves on their nice sense of honor, would have proved recreant to their trust, false to their oaths, and utterly forgetful of every obligation of gratitude, by not only throwing up their commissions and withholding their services at the most critical period of the Nation's history, but in taking up arms with murderous intent to destroy the Government under whose fostering care and patronage they had advanced in life and obtained education, rank, honors and social position. Such depravity is madness in itself, and is explicable only on the theory that they had become victims of epidemic insanity.

"At last the storm bursts, and some act of an outrageous character is committed. He is then regarded as either insane or criminal; the former, probably, if the act does not make him decidedly amenable to the laws of his country, and his detention in the asylum; the latter, most probably, if the act has been homicidal, and he is consigned to the executioner."

No one needs to be reminded when the climax came, and what "act of an outrageous character" marked the culmination of Southern insanity. That act which makes the 12th of April forever memorable, served this purpose, however; it opened the eyes of men to the real character of the paroxysm that had taken reason prisoner, among that unhappy people. Then treatment for the malady was begun. A wall of bayonets has within these months been put around them to hedge them in, and we go on to take from them all murderous weapons to prevent their doing violence to others. Here we shall be greatly aided by returning reason on the part of the victims themselves. And before we g many months into the new year we shall have them coming back, cleansed of the "perilous stuff" of secession and in their right mind—though the frame of their society rent, as it must be, and they half ruined by their incredible madness.

Memphis in a Panic.

The few big cities situated in the dominions of JEFF. DAVIS are all in an exceedingly bad way. New-Orleans, whose levees last year at this time were piled mountain-high with the products of the Gulf cotton fields and the produce of the Mississippi Valley—whose port was crowded with ships of all nations, and whose streets were filled with life and commerce—is now minus ships, commerce, cotton, corn and cash, and is mentioned only occasionally in connection with some "grand review" of seedy old Home Guards, or as being the place after which is named those irrepressible rebel blackguards, the "New-Orleans Tigers." Charleston, the next largest city in Secessiondom, is in a still worse plight—a wretched, charred, ruined old town. Richmond, which is third in size, is the rebel capital; and no more need be said of it. Its own papers describe it as sunk below the level of the most debauched cities in or out of Christendom. Mobile is a commercial city that *was*. It trembles, too, at the echo of every gun from Fort Pickens. Savannah has run away panic-stricken. There is only Fort Pulaski between it and Tybee. Memphis, which is the only other secession town of twenty thousand people, has now also been attacked by a panic which would be extravagant, had it not a well-founded cause.

We publish on another page a full report of the panic meeting lately held in the last-named place, to take into consideration what, in the name of all the Egyptian gods, the town should do to avert the impending storm. The Memphians have learnt, as well as we, that the great turtle-fleet has just rendezvoused at Cairo; they have learnt that Gen. HALLECK has fifty thousand bayonets, whose gleaming points are now turned toward their town; they hear the rumblings of the approaching thunder from the Northwest; and, like Belshazzar when he saw the handwriting on the wall, their knees smite together, and they cry loudly unto Right Reverend Gen. POLK and their river neighbors. The speakers at the meeting, however, could not agree upon what should be done to secure the town's safety. One urged one line of policy; others proposed others; and they seemed all to coincide in only one thing that the danger was imminent and terrible. The Chairman had a vision—likely speedily to be realized—of the enemy marching upon the town in immense force and with iron fleets; but he could only, in general, urge every man who had a gun to use it. Mr. WATSON said that the Northwestern regiments, which were ready to advance against the town, were not such material as fought at Bull Run, but were composed of men who would fight face to face until the last man was slain. He urged the whole city to march up the river to Columbus; for when that falls, it is folly to talk about saving Memphis. Business should stop at 3 o'clock, and men should drill with rifles, shot-guns, pistols, and even knives and blades, and every man, old and young, should resolve to fight and die.

As the meeting and the day progressed, (the affair began in the morning,) the propositions of the various speakers grew more and more desperate. Mr. HOWARD wanted all to leave the city and go up the river and fight, for when the enemy passed Fort Pillow, he was willing, for one, to make a Moscow of Memphis. He urged those who had no guns to go up as a blank regiment and take the guns of the enemy as they fall. After which cheerful propositions the meeting adjourned for dinner.

By the time of the post-prandial session, the people discovered what a panic they had been in in the morning; and various speakers urged harmony and calmness. But the spirit soon rose again; and by the glimpses of the speeches which the Memphis paper gives us, we discover a score of panic-stricken speakers urging that there be no panic; yet talking wildly and incoherently about reducing the city to ashes, and so forth.

When an invasion from the North was first anticipated at this town of Memphis, the immortal PILLOW went to work and barricaded the streets of the city with cotton bales, and stretched a cable across the Mississippi to prevent the descent of such an affair as our great turtle-fleet. But when the Reverend POLK took command there, he irreverently abolished the street blockade, and abolished the cable blockade; and now the unhappy city is defenceless except at Columbus. The signs of the times in the Western sky indicate that the fears of the Memphians, so far as they are based upon a speedy advance from our land and naval forces, now have a good foundation. These fears will not be likely to be calmed until our troops gain possession of the city. Then, as now in St. Louis, which half a year ago was nearly as rebellious as Memphis, you will not be able to discover a Secessionist in the place.

TEST OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.—The public is already aware that the Board appointed to examine this vessel have reported favorably as to its principal features—perfect impregnability, unprecedented speed, and the heaviest broadside in the service.

In addition to these opinions, the experiments of Mr. STEVENS, conducted yesterday, in the manner described in another column, under the inspection of many of the ablest naval artillery and engineering officers in the service, furnish abundant evidence as to the propriety of immediately completing this remarkable vessel.

The experiments referred to establish the feasibility of loading the heaviest ordnance by steam power; of taking up the recoil of such guns by India-rubber springs; of firing over and close to a light deck without injuring it, which was doubted by the Board; of manœuvring the vessel with unexampled celerity and success by means of her two propellers; of sinking her to her fighting draft so as to be protected from shot, and quickly raising her to her cruising draft, although the tanks were filled with coal, and, what is of the highest importance, the perfect impregnability of the armor proposed, as against the heaviest solid shot employed in modern warfare.

The deepest depression made by a 124-

pounder spherical shot, from a 10-inch Columbiad, on the target representing the side of the Stevens' Battery—six and three-quarter inches of iron plates, backed with fourteen inches of locust timber—at the short range of 660 feet, was but one and five-eighth inches—a mere scratch upon the impenetrable mail.

While admitting the correctness of the general designs, and indorsing the principal features of the Stevens Battery, the Board appointed to decide upon the feasibility of finishing this work made an unfavorable report for certain specified reasons, among which was the following: That the gun-deck "would be demolished" by the action of the guns fired over it. The experiments were designed to test accurately this peculiarity of Mr. STEVENS' vessel, and the result was that a fac-simile of the frigate's deck, repeatedly fired over, in the manner proposed to the Board, was not even strained, much less "demolished." It is, however, but just to the Board to remark, that their objection to this feature of the Battery was founded on the concurrent opinion of army and navy officers in general, and that no observers were more gratified at the result than Commodore STRINGHAM and Chief Engineer STIMERS, the members of the Commission who witnessed it.

The Reception of Mason and Slidell in England.

MASON and SLIDELL are now upon the ocean on their way to the shores of England. How differently might they have left this country. They leave it now the objects of general execration. Or is that word too strong for the tone of public feeling about them? At any rate, we feel like "thanking God that we are rid of" two knaves, who, in all human probability, will never come back to their native land again.

But it is of very little consequence now how we feel toward them. We are done with them and have handed them over to England, and the question of interest is, "What will she do with them?" How will they be received? Will the guns of England give them welcoming salutes? Will the people throng the streets to see them? Will the Government give them official reception? Will they be *fêted* and lionized and honored as friends worthy of distinction at the hands of England and the English, or will they be received in their true character? We must not be surprised if we hear of a good deal that is unpleasant to us in their reception. They have been objects around which English pride has thrown itself. She has seen fit to look upon them as having taken asylum beneath her flag, from under whose folds they were wrongfully taken, and the pride of Englishmen in their flag will be very likely to lead them to look upon these men with something of the honor which they give the flag. And if the streets are filled with Britons thronging to see these men, because they think they see in them another proof that "Britannia rules the waves," we must not be surprised at it, or angry. We must not see in it only a desire to insult us. It will spring not so much from any thought whatever about us, as from the relations of the affair to themselves, and the traditions which have long made their home in British hearts.

We could wish, however, that it should not be so. We could wish that some true friend of England would point out to her the true position and character of these traitors, their purposes and aims. What would he say to her? He would say, "These men come here with but one purpose—to embroil you, if possible, with a friendly nation. They seek to bring your power to the aid of a rebellion and treason most foul; a rebellion against what was admitted by the rebels themselves to be a most beneficent Government; a rebellion against no oppression, against no tyranny, but against freedom and human rights; against a Government whose excellencies were the natural growth of all which England holds dearest and is most proud of; a rebellion to establish as the foundation of society and of government a principle which has been England's especial abhorrence. Such a rebellion they seek to make you serve. They have long declared that England was their slave; that she must do the behests of their King Cotton. They come now to use all means in their power to prove their declarations true, at the expense to you of the sacrifices of a terrible war, of the sacrifice of England's consistency as an advocate of freedom, and of the destruction of all the friendly feelings which were binding you and the United States in closest bonds before this rebellion raised its head.

Such are the purposes of these agents, and who are the men themselves? Do they recommend themselves to you by any exalted purity of life, by any friendship for you long maintained under opposition and obloquy? Quite the reverse. England has claimed to have been shocked at the low standard of political morality in the United States. In one of this pair, she will see a man whose name is the synonym for political corruption. In both of them, she will see representatives of that popular faction which has filled the air for years with assaults upon England—to which all that England has most prided herself upon has been but a scoff and a hissing—whose never-failing capital in politics has been hostility to England. These are the men whom Great Britain has snatched from a traitor's doom. Should she not beware how she receives them?"

Such a speech, whoever the orator, might find dull ears in England just now; but the time will come when her people will be again in their right mind, and will acknowledge the justice of what we have said; and if they can only be just to us, MASON and SLIDELL will find that for all the good they can do their cause abroad, they might as well have stayed in their comfortable quarters at Fort Warren.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD CHARLESTON.—There were shrewd hints in the latest news direct from Port Royal, published yesterday, that Com. DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN were about to strike a blow at South Carolina in a new quarter. We are indebted to rebel sources for intimations that the blow has in all probability been struck, and if we can judge from the very imperfect details we as yet have, it is likely to be a telling one. It is simply stated that "a large force of Nationals" had landed on North Edisto, and seized possession of a point on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The importance of advancing up from Beaufort and securing command of this important line of communication at Coosawhatchie has been repeatedly pointed out, but the advantage of striking the blow at the locality mentioned, Edisto Island, is evident. Edisto is one of the group of islands and islets lying between Port Royal and Charleston, and the point at which we have obtained possession of the railroad is within about twenty-five miles of that city, which is but half the distance it is from Coosawhatchie to Charleston. The spot is admirably adapted for the combined operation of land and naval forces, and gives us an excellent point from which to strike at the heart of the secession rebellion. We shall look forward with interest to direct tidings of these operations in South Carolina. Commodore DUPONT and Gen. SHERMAN must surely know that no "Happy New-Year" they can possibly send the Nation would be half so welcome as a bulletin from the Union Army in Charleston.

The Rumored Loss of the Parana—No Reliance Placed in the Report.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Nothing has been heard here, or at any of the telegraph stations on the Lower St. Lawrence, of the loss of the *Parana*, rumored from Halifax, and no belief is placed in it. She was not expected to come to the St. Lawrence.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 4.

There is no news as yet of the steamship *Parana*, but all apprehensions in regard to her safety have subsided, from the fact that she did not leave Southampton until the 20th of December.

Arrival of the Steamship Magdalene at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The steamship *Magdalene*, from Southampton on Saturday, the 21st of December, arrived at this port last (Friday) night.

The *Magdalene* has one thousand troops for Canada.

The *Magdalene's* news is anticipated by the *Asia*.

It was reported on the London Stock Exchange, that the legal authorities at Washington had pronounced against the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and that they were on their way to England.

Statements from the Paris *Patrie* of the number of French men-of-war off New-York attracted much attention, and was regarded with much satisfaction on the London 'Change.

Destructive Fire at Cortland, N. Y.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 4.

One of the most destructive fires that has ever visited this village took place last evening. The fire broke out in the Eagle Hotel about 7½ o'clock. The hotel was occupied and owned by ISAAC FAIRCHILD, and was entirely consumed, together with a majority of the furniture. All the property saved was in a damaged condition. FAIRCHILD's loss is about $8,000; no insurance.

The fire next communicated to the harness-shop, owned and occupied by HT. BREWER, which was destroyed; loss about $2,000; no insurance. The fire next communicated to the cabinet-shop and warehouse of MCFARLAND & CARMICHAEL. The building was destroyed, but the furniture was saved, slightly damaged. MCFARLAND's loss is about $4,000; insured for $2,500.

The fire was first discovered breaking out of the roof of the hotel, and it cannot be accounted for, as there was no chimney near where it was first seen, and no fires in the rooms in the third story.

Movements of Col. Mulligan.

UTICA, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Col. MULLIGAN reached this city at 11½ o'clock this morning, and was welcomed to his native city by the city authorities, the military, and an immense concourse of people. He speaks in the City Hall to-night.

Senatorial Nomination.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Jan. 4.

In the Republican caucus at Lansing last night, JACOB M. HOWARD was unanimously nominated for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator BINGHAM.

New Steamship Line.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

A new line of steamers for weekly trips, will soon commence running between Boston and Baltimore.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The weather during the past two days has been very severe. The thermometer last night was 15° below zero.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CLOSING SESSION—DONATION TO SOCIETY FOR "JUVENILE DELINQUENTS"—EXTRA COMPENSATION TO CONTRACTORS—ANOTHER STEAM FIRE-ENGINE—COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS, AND ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The Board of Councilmen held their last regular meeting last evening, and commenced at once at "General Orders," as no new business could be transacted.

The ordinance regulating the pay of cartmen in the employ of the Common Council was concurred in.

The annual allowance to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was fixed at $12,000, instead of $8,000, as heretofore paid, by a vote of 17 to 4.

A sewer was ordered built in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Bills of the *Courier and Enquirer* and *Commercial Advertiser* were laid over.

A report in favor of paying Terence McGuire $2,400 for extra work done in grading, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, from Broadway to North River, (he being surety and compelled to complete the work left unfinished,) was concurred in.

Reports in favor of painting Hose house No. 30, at a cost of $240, was concurred in. A resolution to pay $775 to B. F. BRADY for engrossing and photographing resolutions complimentary to Ex Ald. PECK was concurred in by 17 to 6. Mr. ORTON appealed from the decision of the Chair, urging that 18 votes were necessary, but the Chair was sustained. The sum of $175 was ordered paid to John H. McCABE for work done on Fifty-second-street.

The various papers originating in this Board, and which could not be acted on, were then taken up, and appropriately referred or ordered on file; and a report in favor of providing a steam fire-engine for Company No. 37 was concurred in. All papers having been disposed of, the President offered a resolution of compliment to the clerks and employes, which was carried. Mr. ORTON offered a resolution, tendering the thanks of the Board to the President, for the dignified, able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. It was seconded, in feeling and appropriate terms, by Mr. BARNEY, who highly eulogized the entire course of the retiring President. Mr. ORTON supported his own resolution with dignified and appropriate remarks, and having been unanimously adopted after further remarks from Mr. LENT, Messrs. STEVENSON, OTTIWELL and PINKNEY, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the President spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:

For this very complimentary exhibition of your confidence and regard, accept my earnest and sincere thanks. Upon occasions of this character, when after continued association, officially and personally, our relations in this body are about to cease, it is impossible for me to translate into suitable language such an expression of my feelings as your kindness deserves.

The past year, gentlemen, has been prolific in great events, with many of which this Board has been prominently identified. The legislation necessarily demanded to meet the requirements of a great city, has been faithfully and promptly passed, and I can conscientiously congratulate you, gentlemen of the Board, at the close of our official relations, upon the fact that, despite frequent difference of opinion upon the desirability of this or that measure, there has been at all times a general unanimity of good feeling and propriety of demeanor.

Upon all occasions I have found you ready and willing to aid me in the performance of my duty, and I gladly acknowledge that without such assistance, the duties of my office would have been most embarrassing. At times it has been necessary for me, as your presiding officer, to check and again to stimulate action; but I trust I have been guided by a strict adhesion to what seemed to me right and necessary.

Believe me, gentlemen, that while our official connection is about to expire, it is my heartfelt desire that the friendship which has been so firmly cemented by our intercourse here, will last for many years to come, and that we may hereafter have as little cause for regret in future transactions as we have in thinking over the actions of our past connection.

Again thanking you for your kind expressions of regard, I bid you officially farewell.

Resolutions complimentary to the Reporters were also passed and the minutes having been read, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Meeting of British Residents—An Address of Condolence with the Queen Adopted.

In compliance with a call issued by H. B. M. Consul E. M. ARCHIBALD, a large meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the British Consulate, Broadway, opposite Bowling-green. The gentlemen present represented some of the largest mercantile houses in the City, as well as the various professions. Among others of note present were Mr. RICHARD BELL, ADAM NORRIE, HENRY EYRE, Mr. WALLER, and Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*.

At the unanimous request of the meeting Mr. ARCHIBALD occupied the Chair, upon taking which he gave a succinct statement of the objects which had called them together.

He said, that in thanking them for the honor they had done him, in nominating him to preside over the meeting, the crowded state of which attested the interest felt in the object of it, it might be proper for him to say a few words preliminarily. The event, he said, which was the occasion of their assembling, was truly a most mournful one. By the decree of an all-wise Providence, the Prince Consort had been suddenly taken from this world in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood, and in the zenith of his usefulness. By this afflicting dispensation, the whole nation has suffered a calamity, while their beloved Queen has been overwhelmed with grief. Of the admirable character and virtues of the deceased Prince—virtues which rendered him more illustrious than his exalted station—he confessed himself wholly incompetent to speak to them in fitting terms. Called to fill a most important and responsible position, he had discharged all the duties incumbent upon him, both in public and private life, in such a manner as to earn for himself the gratitude of the nation. To the advancement of science and art, the promotion of agricultural industry, and the support of numberless charitable institutions with which he was closely connected, he brought the exercise of his acknowledged talents, and an unwearied industry. In the homes of the poor of England, the name of Prince ALBERT will long be venerated, for it was by early and persistent efforts in the improvement of the dwellings of the poor that he sought to elevate their self-respect while he promoted their domestic comfort. He was in all respects truly a goodly Prince, but it was enough for them to know that he was the loved husband of their Queen, her counsel and support, and that by his sudden death she was called on to bear a sorrow which moved the hearts not alone of Her Majesty's subjects and of all of British connection throughout her wide dominions, but which touched a responsive chord in the breasts of all good men and true of every clime and country who honored the name and cherished the virtues of the Queen of England. It was, therefore, in compliance with requests which had poured in upon him from all sides that he, the Consul, had called this meeting, in order that they might unite in a respectful expression of their sympathy and condolence with Her Majesty. The Consul then read the official announcement from the Secretary of State of the death of His Royal Highness. They were met, he said, to give expression to their sympathy with Her Majesty under these sorrowful and afflicting circumstances.

Mr. ROBERT GORDON was then chosen Secretary, when

Mr. EYRE offered a resolution, which was seconded by ADAM NORRIE, and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and desire respectfully to express our sincere sympathy and condolence with Her Majesty in this most afflicting bereavement as well as national calamity.

The resolution having been tacitly adopted,

Mr. RICHARD IRVIN offered for adoption the following address to the Queen:

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

May it please Your Majesty:

We, the undersigned, British residents in New-York, moved by profound respect for Your Majesty's person, and sympathy in your recent great and sudden affliction, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our sincere condolence.

We would not intrude upon the sacred heart-grief of Your Majesty by any extended allusion to the exalted character and eminent virtues of the illustrious Prince, your late royal consort. It is enough for some estimate of Your Majesty's irreparable loss, that he was the loving and beloved husband of your Majesty, and the object of unbounded respect, confidence and attachment to the whole British people.

That He, who is the God of the Widow and the Fatherless, as well as the King of Kings, may support and comfort Your Majesty, and continue to be the guide and protector of your Majesty and of your Royal children, is the earnest prayer of,

May it please Your Majesty,
Your Majesty's faithful servants.

In moving the address, Mr. IRVIN made the following remarks:

It would be unbecoming, Mr. Chairman, to indulge in any extended remarks on the event which has called this meeting together. It is one of peculiarly sad and solemn interest, whether we regard it in a public or private point of view. Whatever affects the welfare and happiness of the Queen of England touches the hearts of her subjects in all parts of her extended dominions. While citizens of America, and those of all other civilized nations, participate in their emotions of respect and sympathy, that illustrious lady—at once the greatest of Queens and the most exemplary of women—has been called upon by an All-wise Providence to suffer perhaps the heaviest earthly calamity that could have befallen her, in the loss of the husband of her youth, her constant companion and devoted friend. From the high mental culture of the deceased Prince, his dignified and unostentatious bearing, his exalted aims, prudent demeanor and pure and exemplary life, he was peculiarly fitted to be the companion and counselor of the Queen, and the guide and guardian of their numerous children. It is sad to think of the dissolution of that royal household, recently so united and so happy, deprived so suddenly of their best friend and protector, struck down in the fullness of his manhood and usefulness, just when that household were clinging to him for support and counsel. What a striking example that all alike, the high and the low, the monarch and the subject, must bow before the decree of the Most High!

Mr. J. L. ROGERS seconded the motion to adopt the Address.

Some desultory discussion ensued as to whether it would be best to keep the Address for signatures, or to have a further meeting, to afford others an opportunity to express their coöperation.

Mr. ARCHIBALD suggested that all meetings of a similar character in England had, he noticed by the papers, adopted their resolutions in a quiet and unostentatious way, and he thought it would be best to follow that course now. There was no danger of misrepresenting the feelings of the British residents, on such a subject.

The subject was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. JAMES STUART, and seconded by Mr. RICHARD BELL, providing that the Address should be suitably engrossed, and after being kept for signatures, should be sent to the Foreign-Office, to be delivered to Her Majesty in such manner as should be deemed best.

At the suggestion of Mr. WALKER, it was determined to have several copies of the Address posted in various parts of the City, for signatures, until the 15th inst. Due notice will be given of the *locale* of the copies.

American Bible Society.

STATED MEETING FOR JANUARY—REPORTS—APPROPRIATIONS.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, 2d inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M., the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY, Esq.

The decease of the Rev. Dr. TURNER, for many years a member of an important committee of this Society, a Life Director, and constant friend was announced. Whereupon the Rev. Dr. DEWITT, read, as appropriate to the occasion, the 90th PSALM, and offered prayer.

Three new auxiliaries, were recognized, two in Connecticut and one in Indiana.

Communications were presented from several agents, in regard to the state of the work, and the supply of soldiers; from Rev. LUDWIG S. JACOBY, Bremen, Germany, in regard to publishing the New Testament and Psalter, at the expense of this Society, and the large demand for them, and also in regard to preparation of the plates of a pocket German Bible, with references; from Rev. Mr. DENNISON, at Hilton Head, acknowledging receipt of books for South Carolina, and giving account of their distribution among soldiers, seamen, and colored persons who are learning to read; from Rev. R. C. HENDERSON, Demerara, B. G., returning thanks for books granted by this society for distribution; from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, stating the high appreciation of the Armenian Reference Bible, electrotyped and printed at the Bible House, with some account of the distribution of the Scriptures in the East; from Rev. A. L. BLACKFORD, Rio de Janeiro, acknowledging the receipt of books granted by the Board, with some account of the Bible work in South America.

Grants were made for the Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions; to the American Sunday School Union for Hayti; to the American and Foreign Christian Union for Cartagena; to the Hickman County Bible Society, Kentucky; to aid in supplying two destitute counties in Michigan; fourteen volumes in raised letters for the blind; and over eleven thousand volumes for the supply of soldiers and sailors in the service, or in hospitals, and for colored persons at Hilton Head and Beaufort. These were granted by request of agents, chapiains, auxiliary societies, or responsible persons. This is in addition to what auxiliaries have done on their own account.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECOVERY OF A CHILD STOLEN BY GIPSIES.—On the 28th of February last a little girl, whose parents reside at No. 61 James-street, was very mysteriously taken from them. Mr. MICHAEL GRENNAN, the father of the child, made every effort in his power to ascertain the whereabouts of his daughter, but all to no purpose. The police were notified, the telegraph brought into requisition, and the office for the temporary detention of lost children was visited day after day by the anxious relatives, but no clue could be obtained. The last seen of the child was on the sidewalk in front of the parents' residence, on the day above named. Recently Detective WILSON and officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, undertook to ferret out the mystery, and after much labor and time spent in the search, they have at last succeeded in restoring the lost child to its parents. They found the girl in the company of gipsies, near Sing Sing, on the Hudson River. A young woman, named ANN MCCLUSKY, was arrested and brought to this City with the child. ANN states that she took the little girl as she was playing on the sidewalk in front of its parents' house. The accused is only 19 years of age, and appears quite intelligent for a gipsey. Justice CONNOLLY, before whom she was taken yesterday, committed her to await a further examination. The child is about 2 years of age, and though naturally bright and interesting, it has become rather wayward and forbidding in appearance during its ten months sojourn among the gipsies.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—At a late hour on Friday night, an unknown man was found in a fit on the sidewalk in Canal-street, near Broadway. Officer FIVE, of the Eighth Precinct, conveyed him to a drug-store near at hand, where he died soon after. The body was then taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Coroner WILDEY yesterday commenced an investigation, but being unable to obtain any information respecting the man, the inquest was adjourned until Monday, and the body conveyed to the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital for identification. Deceased is about 40 years of age, five feet eleven inches in height, and has dark brown hair, sprinkled with gray. When found he had on a black coat with velvet collar, dark pants and vest, white shirt and white cotton socks, boots, and a white felt hat. Any person who is able to give any information in regard ty the deceased, is requested to report at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

A NOTORIOUS FORGER SENT TO THE TOMBS.—Detective EUSTACE yesterday arrested a well-known forger named HONEYWELL VINCENT, upon the charge of being recently concerned in a forgery to a large amount, in this City. A few months since, the same man was tried for a like offence, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison. Subsequently, however, the Court of Appeals reversed the sentence of the Court below, and VINCENT was set at liberty. He is a man past the meridian of life; has a very pleasing address, and great social powers. He was taken before Justice CONOLLY, who committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A SHOPLIFTER IN TROUBLE.—A German, named LEOPOLD FRIEDENBURG, was arrested yesterday by Officer SMITH, of the Third Precinct, upon the charge of grand larceny. He was caught while in the act of leaving the store No. 45 Warren-street, with a roll of cloth in his possession. On being questioned by the officer, the prisoner dropped the cloth and ran. He was at once pursued, and overtaken after running several blocks. Justice CONNOLLY, before whom the accused was taken, committed him to the Tombs for trial.

The Concert Saloons.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

A short time since the Grand Jury made a presentment of the Concert Saloons in this City, in which they stated that, in their judgment, they were great sources of crime, especially to the young, and asked the attention of the Police to the subject, to the end that the nuisances might be abolished, if there were found any law for so doing; if not, that the incoming Legislature be petitioned to enact a law which would reach these pests of society.

Soon after this action of the Grand Jury, the Board of Police Commissioners requested the Superintendent to investigate the matter, and ascertain the number of Concert Saloons, the names of the proprietors, and who are the owners of the property. This duty the Police have performed, as will be seen by the following report of Superintendent KENNEDY:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

To the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.—GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the action of the Board of the 23d inst., an order was issued directing the Commandant of the several Precincts (Territorial) in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to report to me, the names of the owners of buildings in each Precinct, occupied as concert saloons, of the class alluded to in the presentment of the Grand Jury, of the County of New-York, at the December term of the Court of General Sessions. They were also directed, where information could be obtained, to report the names of the lessees and sub-lessees of the buildings. I have the honor of submitting herewith the result of t is inquiry.

Very respectfully, Yours,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Sup't.

Location.	Owners.	Proprietors.
143,145 Chatham-st.,	Gassner Estate,	Geo. Lea.
22 William-street,	Jos. Mazzetti,	V. Dessert.
2 Henry-street,	W.T.Graff, Agt.,	J. H. Hoffman.
401 Broadway,	Humphrey's Conn. Clyde & Bl'k, lessee,	Schmndleglein.
170 Canal-street,	J. S. Giles,	Wm. Hitche'k.
E. B'way & Grand-st.,	Mrs. Manning,	Casey & Brown.
483 Broadway,	E.P. Christy, Jas. Wallack lessee,	Chas. Coville.
485 Broadway,	do. do. do.	Robt. Butler.
539 Broadway,	E. W. Costs,	George Lea.
545 Broadway,	Mrs. Mott.	Faulk & Leydenfritz.
545½ Broadway,	Henry Well.	N. Welbecke.
563 Broadway,	Jacob Campbell,	J. L. O'Connor.
583 Broadway,	Thos. E. Davis,	Fox & Curran.
603 Broadway,	Peter Eoelet,	De Luc & Co.
627 Broadway,	Peter Eoelet,	Brave & Pramaggwire.
414 Broadway,	Estate of G. W. Miller,	Robt. Butler.
546 Broadway,	J. O. Fowler.	H. Newfind.
600 Broadway,	H. D. Oldrich.	Geo. W. Woods.
660 B'way (basem't),	H. D. Oldrich.	S. Sweetser.
616 Broadway,	J. L. Oatman,	Albert Lea.
616 B'way (basement)	J. L. Oatman,	Wm. Deverna.
626 Broadway	J. G. Falconer.	Aug. Rentz.
630 Broadway,	Jno. H. Graham,	G. Faynaux.
634 Broadway,	Jas. Donaldson,	Clark & Swan.
650 B'way (basement)	T. A. Wilmart,	Jas. Ayres.
651 B'way (basement)	H. & D. Towns'd	Madam Bell.
679 B'way (basement)	M. Wheeler, (Lafa'e House.)	Louis Cannto.
244 Grand-st.,	M.Cox.Ot'go Co. J.W.Fanni'g Agent.	W. Schaddes.
Cor. Grand & Clint'n st.,	Mrs. Michaels,	E. A. Munson.
126 & 128 Clinton-st.,	Eug'e Kelletas, Jac'b Marks	W. Horschetz.
3, 5 & 7 Bowery,	R. Mortimer,	John Dormos.
19 Bowery,	Beekman Bros.,	F. W. Lades.
33 Bowery,	J. S. Oatman,	Otto Basso.
37 Bowery,	J.W.Allen & SW Bellows	Geo. Platte.
57 Bowery,	J. Beekman.	H. Wellenkamp
181 Bowery,	W. Simpson,	W. Mullen.
257 Bowery,	Chas. L. Jones,	F. Kaufman.
261 Bowery,	Geo. Rudd,	Wm. Swan.
138 Canal-street,	J. C. Fisher.	C. Miller.

The Superintendent states that there is at present no law whereby these nuisances can be abated, and he urges that it is the immediate duty of the Legislature to pass an act which will enable the authorities to effectually shut up all the concert-saloons in the City, belonging to the class above mentioned. It is suggested that the evil can be reached without having recourse to extreme measures. All of the saloons have a bar, from which are sold spirituous and malt liquors of various kinds, and this is perhaps their most important source of revenue. Now, if a law were passed prohibiting liquors of any kind from being sold in a place of amusement, it is believed this would have the effect to close up the concert-saloons throughout the City.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALLIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARKER—VAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, ISAAC O. BARKER, to Mrs. ELLEN VAIL, both of this City.

DIED.

EVANS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, CHARLES ELMER, youngest son of Benj. J. and Margaret L. Evans, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 188 Broome-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

RAINEY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, of consumption, MORTIMER D. RAINEY, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, also the members of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, from his late residence, No. 219 West Houston-st., this afternoon, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

WATTS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, at the residence of her son, Robert Watts, M. D., No 42 East 12th-st., MATILDA F. S. WATTS, widow of the late Robert Watts, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st., and 2d-avs., without further notice.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, at her residence, No 72 West 47th-st., Mrs. FRANCES B. GARDNER, wife of N. B. Gardner, aged 37 years.

Her remains will be taken to Fayetteville for interment.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, MARGARET, widow of Israel Hunt, and daughter of the late Capt. Robert Johnston, in the 97th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Monday,) from No. 27 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

KIDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, HARRIET, widow of the late Samuel Kidder, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Albert G. Jones, No. 34 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., to-morrow, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

TUTON.—In West Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., Dec. 27, CLARA ISABELLA, aged 7 years, daughter of William and S. C. Tuton.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 5.—Jan. 4, 1862.
72, 1, 58, 69, 2, 16, 65, 37, 62. 52, 3, 6.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 6.—Jan. 4, 1862.
77, 74, 18, 5, 15, 34, 14, 3, 44, 53, 17, 4, 54.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
M. K. MOODY,
No. 113 Broadway,
Second door above Trinity Church.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE, AND WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES H. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES H. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, now at the seat of War. The pay of soldiers in this regiment is
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. ($17.)
A few more riggers, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANIES F AND H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 478 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farri

SUPERVISORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, DEC. 30, 1861.—The following Annual Report of the Board for 1860, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers, and in document form. JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the requirements of law (see Revised Statutes, 5th edition, vol. 1, chap. 13, article 1, § 57), the following statement is respectfully submitted. J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL AMOUNTS AUDITED AND ALLOWED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, FOR BILLS, ETC., FROM JAN. 3, 1861 TO JAN. 1, 1862.

Date when allowed.	To whom allowed, and for what purpose.	Amount of claim.	Amount audited and allowed.
Jan. 11.	—Jas. Reed, repairs to County Clerk's Office	$ 146 22	$ 146 22
11.	—Coroners, official services up to Jan. 1, 1861	5,188 18	5,188 18
16.	—Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., furniture for City Judge and Recorder	166 60	166 60
16.	—Josiah Partridge, furniture for City Judge and Recorder	34 00	34 00
16.	—Richard Tweed, Jr., furniture for City Judge and Recorder	30 00	30 00
16.	—E. Gridley, repairs to Register's office	118 94	118 94
16.	—John H. Robertson, repairs to County Jail	71 62	71 62
16.	—Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	414 44	414 44
16.	—Robt. H. Johnston, furnishing transcripts of Convictions, to Secretary of State	60 00	60 00
16.	—Charles Brown, meals for Jurors	154 75	154 75
16.	—Thomas J. Folger, board of detained witnesses	484 50	484 50
16.	—Benjamin R. Rosenberg, disinterring remains of Michael Lazarus	14 75	14 75
16.	—H. P. Aubery, repairs to First District Police Court	20 40	20 40
16.	—Lewis Carpenter, repairs at First District Police Court	10 20	10 20
16.	—A. S. Marvin, moving safe from City Judge's office	10 00	10 00
16.	—A. T. Stewart & Co., articles for House of Detention	136 60	136 60
16.	—Josiah Macy's Sons, articles for House of Detention	5 00	5 00
16.	—Hitchcock, Darling & Co., meals for Police	104 00	104 00
22.	—John S. Voorhies, law-books for County Officers	116 25	116 25
22.	—Banks & Brothers, law books for County Officers	78 00	78 00
22.	—W. L. S. Harrison, printing for County officers	565 25	565 25
22.	—John H. Tobitt, printing for Board	167 49	167 49
22.	—John H. Tobitt, printing for Board	782 35	782 35
22.	—Baker and Godwin, printing for County	195 64	195 64
22.	—M. L. Leman, stationery for County	6 25	6 25
22.	—John J. Bloomfield, stationery for County	6 20	6 20
22.	—Thaddeus Davids & Co., stationery for County	14 06	14 06
22.	—John A. Gray, stationery for County	79 00	79 00
22.	—Brower Bros., stationery for County	55 25	55 25
22.	—T. G. Sellew, cloth for desk for Marine Court	4 50	4 50
22.	—William H. Hill, desks for Surrogate's Office	21 00	21 00
29.	—For counsel to defend the Board in case of mandamus on claim of J. A. H. Hasbrouck	100 00	100 00
29.	—James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes, for tax of lots used by House of Detention	182 52	182 52
29.	—William Miner, Register, for record fees for House of Detention	4 22	4 22
29.	—Pennsylvania Coal Co., coal for County	33 60	33 60
29.	—Bellini, Farrar & Co., coal for County	39 00	39 00
29.	—Cornelius Baker & Son, coal for County	76 50	76 50
29.	—R. P. Rogers, storing coal for County use	16 25	16 25
29.	—Keyser & Beman, repairs to House of Detention	22 09	22 09
29.	—George Brandon, tin signs for Court rooms	7 50	7 50
Feb. 5.	—W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the County	145 99	145 99
5.	—Mary Kelly, cleaning County Bureau	140 00	84 00
5.	—J. L. Mott, repairs to Harlem Bridge	128 38	128 38
5.	—J. T. Barnard, kindling wood for the County	199 52	199 52
5.	—Kroll & Bros., Maps of Harlem River survey	165 00	165 00
5.	—A. T. Stewart & Co., carpet for City Judge's office	63 78	63 78
12.	—Daily Times, advertising election notice	77 35	77 35
12.	—Tribune, advertising election notice	136 60	136 60
12.	—Police Gazette, advertising election notice	116 80	116 80
12.	—Staats Zeitung, advertising election notice	99 60	99 60
12.	—Dispatch, advertising election notice	106 60	106 60
12.	—Sunday Times, advertising election notice	99 40	99 40
12.	—Sunday Atlas, advertising election notice	99 40	99 40
12.	—Sunday Courier, advertising election notice	100 00	400 00
12.	—Sunday Mercury, advertising election notice	166 60	166 60
12.	—Freeman's Journal, advertising election notice	60 00	60 00
12.	—The World, advertising election notice	119 25	119 25
12.	—Daily News, advertising election notice	75 10	75 10
12.	—Irish News, advertising election notice	100 00	100 00
12.	—New-York Leader, advertising election notice	100 00	100 00
12.	—Sun, advertising election notice	120 00	120 00
12.	—Banks & Brothers, law-books for Court of Common Pleas	84 50	84 50
12.	—Vernon Brothers, stationery for County	406 84	406 84
12.	—E. C. White, stationery for the County	164 64	164 64
12.	—Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	408 45	408 45
12.	—Dennis Kiley, fitting up poll of election, Third District, XIVth Ward	10 00	10 00
12.	—Clerk of Board, for procuring file of bills pending before Legislature	100 00	100 00
12.	—William McCluskey, fitting up poll of election, Eighth District, IXth Ward	5 00	5 00
12.	—Ira Harris, services as Justice of Supreme Court	130 00	130 00
12.	—Lewis Carpenter, repairs for Supreme Court	31 36	31 36
12.	—Joseph Manning, serving tax notices for 1st, 2d and 3d Wards	94 14	94 14
12.	—William S. Gregory, serving tax notices for 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Wards	66 66	66 66
12.	—John Brady, serving tax notices for 8th and 9th Wards	66 69	94 69
12.	—Burton Drew, serving tax notices for 12th Ward	173 37	173 37
12.	—Joseph P. Sandell, serving tax notices for 12th Ward	173 37	173 37
12.	—Samuel Rothschild, serving tax notices for 11th and 13th Wards	37 23	37 23
12.	—Henry R. Jones, serving tax notices for 10th and 14th Wards	22 44	22 44
12.	—James G. Armstrong serving tax notices for 16th and 18th Wards	65 58	65 59
12.	—Henry L. Farr, serving tax notices for 17th Ward	31 86	31 86
12.	—Walter Reilly, serving tax notices for 19th Ward	50 92	50 92
12.	—William D. Swart, serving tax notices for 21st Ward	153 72	153 72
12.	—John P. Haws, serving tax notices for 21st Ward	56 73	56 73
12.	—John P. Haws, serving tax notices for 21st Ward	67 00	67 00
12.	—George McCabe, serving tax notices for 22d Ward	139 29	139 29
12.	—George R. Jackson & Co., railing for rooms of the Court of Common Pleas	306 11	300 00
19.	—Clerk of the Board, for contingent expenses	178 02	178 02
19.	—W. J. Syms & Brother, stationery for the County	27 00	27 00
19.	—E. Bredt & Co., stationery for the County	62 40	62 40
19.	—John A. Gray, stationery for the County	78 45	99 45
19.	—Brower Brothers, stationery for the County	124 25	124 25
19.	—Barnes, stationery for the County	168 63	168 63
19.	—John G. Grenier, repairs for Register's office	203 78	203 78
19.	—Keyser & Co., repairs for new City Hall	21 79	21 79
19.	—W. H. Robertson, repairs to Harlem Bridge	274 38	274 38
25.	—J. F. Talmage, removing sunken vessels	89 97	89 97
25.	—Burdett, Jones & Co., removing sunken vessels	500 00	500 00
25.	—Korff, Bros., maps of Harlem River Survey	75 00	75 00
26.	—Brower Bros., stationery for the County	35 00	35 00
26.	—Vernon Bros., stationery for the County	95 00	95 00
26.	—Moses Cohen, stationery for the County	163 59	163 59
26.	—Thaddeus Davis & Co., stationery for the County	86 40	86 40
26.	—M. Armstrong & Sons, stationery for the County	30 00	30 00
26.	—Harvey & Kennard, stationery for the County	12 00	12 00
26.	—Baker & Godwin, stationery for the County	10 50	10 50
26.	—John B. Voorhies, law-books for the County	117 27	117 27
26.	—John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	71 50	71 50
26.	—G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	71 50	71 50
26.	—Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	135 88	135 88
26.	—John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	130 00	130 00
26.	—John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	132 12	132 12
26.	—Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	133 62	133 62
26.	—P. C. Harker, making post-mortem examination	10 00	10 00
26.	—John Beach, making post-mortem examinations	95 00	95 00
26.	—Wooster Beach, making post-mortem examinations	115 00	165 00
26.	—George B. Bouton, making post-mortem examinations	210 00	210 00
26.	—George W. Carrington, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—Walter Coles, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—William C. Ferguson, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—Charles A. Gallagher, making post-mortem examinations	155 00	155 00
26.	—Samuel S. Harris, making post-mortem examinations	20 00	20 00
26.	—William Hartshorne, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—J. L. Hicks, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—Alexander Hutchins, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—William O. Meagher, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—D. R. Page, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—S. V. Pilgrim making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—Howard Pinkney, making post-mortem examinations	25 00	10 00
26.	—Fowler Prentice, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—James H. Tinkham, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—Francis L. Town, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
26.	—Thos. B. Ward, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
26.	—Robert F. Weir, making post-mortem examinations	35 00	35 00
26.	—John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of the Board	390 20	390 20
26.	—William Dunham, conveying a Lunatic to the State Asylum	89 65	88 65
26.	—H. Vandervoort, furnishing Secretary of State with transcripts of convictions	180 00	180 00
26.	—Thos. J. Folger, board of witnesses up to Feb. 1	499 50	499 50
26.	—Thos. McNamara, repairs for Court of Sessions	82 50	82 50
Mar. 5.	—J. W. Vandewater, repairs for Court of Sessions	7 50	7 50
5.	—H. F. Aubrey, repairs for new City Hall	96 89	96 89
5.	—W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the county	239 80	239 80
5.	—John H. Tobitt, printing for the County	345 40	339 60
5.	—Lyman Drury, stationery for the County	25 17	25 17
5.	—John S. Voorhies, law-books for the County	24 00	24 00
5.	—George H. Stone & Co., printing for the County	20 00	20 00
12.	—P. Monaghan, rebinding, &c., books for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	427 96	427 96
12.	—New-York Gas Co., gas new Court-House and Surrogate's Office to Feb. 1	209 80	209 80
12.	—S. J. Van Saun & Co., fitting up poll in 8th Ward for County election	7 50	7 50
12.	—Alexander Merrison, stove for office of Commissioners of Taxes	10 00	10 00
12.	—Clowes, Son & Kochler, medicines for House of Detention	27 57	27 57
12.	—Vernon Bros., stationery for the County	502 52	502 52
12.	—Thaddeus Davids & Co., stationery for the County	28 13	28 13
12.	—Harvey & Kennard, stationery for the County	17 38	17 38
12.	—John J. Bloomfield, stationery for the County	17 12	17 12
12.	—Edward A. Lambert, stationery for the County	7 00	7 00
12.	—Later & Jennings, printing for the County	6 75	6 75
12.	—Hanna's Electrical Newspaper, advertising the County Canvass	34 80	34 80
12.	—National Police Gazette, advertising the County Canvass	182 50	68 00
12.	—New-Yorker Demokrat, advertising the County Canvass	78 10	68 00
12.	—Journal of Commerce, advertising the County Canvass	37 00	37 00
12.	—Commercial Advertiser, advertising the County Canvass	44 3	44 36
12.	—Day Book, advertising the County Canvass	67 30	67 30
12.	—Metropolitan Record, advertising County Canvass	57 60	57 60
12.	—Irish News, advertising the County Canvass	87 12	68 00
12.	—Irish American, advertising the County Canvass	68 00	68 00
12.	—Courier and Enquirer, advertising the County Canvass	78 80	68 00
12.	—Phœnix, advertising the County Canvass	66 60	66 00
12.	—World, advertising the County Canvass	68 30	68 30
12.	—Herald, advertising the County Canvass	101 00	101 00
12.	—Dispatch, advertising the County Canvass	81 26	68 00
12.	—Traveller, advertising the County Canvass	71 10	68 00
12.	—Tribune, advertising the County Canvass	63 90	63 90
12.	—Sunday Mercury, advertising the County Canvass	63 63	68 00
12.	—Sunday Times, advertising the County Canvass	70 60	68 00
12.	—Leader, advertising the County Canvass	72 80	68 00
12.	—Tablet, advertising the County Canvass	67 60	68 00
12.	—Sunday Courier, advertising the County Canvass	73 80	68 00
12.	—Express, advertising the County Canvass	137 60	68 00
12.	—Daily News, advertising the County Canvass	71 80	68 00
12.	—Courier des Etats Unis, advertising the County Canvass	71 20	68 00
12.	—Abend Zeitung, advertising the County Canvass	65 60	68 00
12.	—Sunday Atlas, advertising the County Canvass	67 70	67 70
12.	—Staats Zeitung, advertising the County Canvass	70 60	68 00
12.	—Freeman's Journal, advertising the County Canvass	72 30	68 00
12.	—Programme, advertising the County Canvass	71 50	68 00
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the County Canvass	69 20	68 00
12.	—Transcript, advertising the County Canvass	73 00	68 00
12.	—Sun, advertising the County Canvass	80 00	68 00
12.	—Illustrirte Welt, advertising the County Canvass	67 60	67 00
12.	—Evening Post, advertising the County Canvass	65 80	65 80
12.	—New-York Leader, advertising the Annual Report	188 00	168 60
12.	—Atlas, advertising the Annual Report	199 00	168 60
12.	—Staats Zeitung, advertising the Annual Report	256 00	168 60
12.	—Daily News, advertising the Annual Report	208 80	168 60
12.	—Express, advertising the Annual Report	278 80	168 60
12.	—Commercial Advertiser, advertising the Annual Report	215 40	168 60
12.	—Courier and Inquirer, advertising the Annual Report	215 40	168 60
12.	—Transcript, advertising the Annual Report	170 00	168 60
12.	—Irish News, advertising the Annual Report	301 00	168 60
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the Annual Report	195 60	168 60
12.	—Abend Zeitung, advertising the Annual Report	194 50	168 60
12.	—Evening Post, advertising the Annual report	170 70	168 60
12.	—Tribune, advertising the Annual Report	168 60	168 60
13.	—Metropolitan Record, advertising the Mayor's proclamation	2 40	2 40
12.	—Metropolitan Record, advertising the election proclamation	2 20	2 40
12.	—The World, advertising the Mayor's proclamation	2 50	2 50
12.	—The World, advertising the election proclamation	6 60	3 40
12.	—Courrier des Etats Unis, advertising the Mayor's proclamation	6 60	6 60
12.	—Courrier des Etats Unis, advertising the election proclamation	4 50	3 00
12.	—Evening Post, advertising the Mayor's proclamation	7 70	7 70
12.	—Evening Post, advertising the election proclamation	2 60	2 60
12.	—Courier & Enquirer, advertising the Mayor's veto	2 40	2 40
13.	—Courier & Enquirer, advertising the election proclamation	3 15	3 15
12.	—Courier & Enquirer, advertising the Supervisors' notice	7 20	7 20
12.	—Commercial Advertiser, advertising the election proclamation	3 60	3 60
12.	—Commercial Advertiser, advertising the Supervisors' notice	6 75	6 72
12.	—The New-Yorker, advertising the Sheriff's proclamation	11 80	7 85
12.	—The New-Yorker, advertising the election proclamation	2 50	2 50
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the Sheriff's proclamation	5 70	5 70
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the election proclamation	3 15	3 15
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the Supervisors' notice	6 90	6 90
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising sundry notices	38 20	38 20
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the notice to canvassers	6 90	6 90
12.	—Daily Transcript, advertising the election proclamation	6 15	6 15
12.	—Daily Tran cript, advertising panels of jurors	17 60	17 60
12.	—Atlas, advertising the notices to liquor dealers	11 55	11 55
12.	—Atlas, advertising the notices to Inspectors	1 30	1 30
12.	—Irish American, advertising the notices to liquor dealers	6 50	6 50
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the notices to Inspectors, &c	2 20	1 65
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the notices to Inspectors, &c	3 40	2 70
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the notices of the County Clerk	5 6	3 50
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the election proclamation	3 4	3 40
12.	—Daily Times, advertising the election polls	48 5	32 30
12.	—Express, advertising the notice to Inspectors	1 6	1 65
12.	—Express, advertising sundry notices	33 64	33 64
12.	—Express, advertising the proposals for coal	14 40	14 40
12.	—Daily News, advertising the notices to Inspectors	2 2	1 10
12.	—Daily News, advertising the election polls, &c	54 2	50 00
12.	—Daily News, advertising sundry notices	2 10	2 10
12.	—Herald, advertising the notices to Inspectors	1 75	1 75
12.	—Herald, advertising the Supervisors' notice	10 25	10 25
12.	—Herald, advertising the election polls	39 00	39 00
12.	—Herald, advertising the proposals for coal	14 00	14 00
12.	—Herald, advertising the election notices	88 00	88 00
12.	—Herald, advertising the County canvass, 1858	117 63	67 63
12.	—Herald, advertising the election proclamation	9 00	9 00
12.	—Leader, advertising the notice to Inspectors	1 80	1 80
12.	—Dispatch, advertising the notice to Inspectors	1 12	1 12
12.	—The Nation, advertising the election proclamation	2 30	2 30
12.	—Abend Zeitung, advertising the election proclamation	6 00	3 00
12.	—Abend Zeitung, advertising the election polls	78 00	83 00
12.	—Sunday Courier, advertising the election proclamation	2 10	2 10
12.	—Irish News, advertising the Supervisors notice	3 00	3 00
12.	—New-Yorker Demokrat, advertising the election polls	67 20	28 60
12.	—Day Book, advertising the election polls	28 00	28 00
17.	—Sun, advertising the election polls	48 00	32 00
12.	—Sun, advertising the election proclamation	8 81	4 65
12.	—Journal of Commerce, advertising the notices to Inspectors	1 50	1 50
19.	—A. Allendorph, desks and chairs for County Clerk's office	88 50	83 50
19.	—John Elder, Jr., gas-fixtures for Third District Police Court	86 62	86 62
19.	—W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the County	166 12	166 12
19.	—John H. Tobitt, printing for the County	328 86	326 86
19.	—Willis Mundale Jr., copying for Excise Commissioners	25 00	25 00
19.	—Thomas J. Folger, board of witnesses up to March 1	481 00	481 00
19.	—B. Sheridan, medical services First District Police Court	10 00	10 00
19.	—John P. Koch, bedsteads for County Jail	144 00	144 00
19.	—Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	356 00	356 00
19.	—Manchester S. Spencer printing for City Judge's office	12 00	12 00
19.	—W. R. Oliver, repairs for Recorder's office	15 00	15 00
26.	—Owen C. Owens, stationery for the County	86 72	86 72
26.	—Brower Brothers, stationery for the County	113 00	113 00
26.	—Ward & Knapp, stationery for the County	8 00	8 00
26.	—M. L. Leman, stationery for the County	6 25	6 25
26.	—Tellereau & Cole, stationery for the County	4 25	4 25
26.	—Charles C. Commerford, chairs for House of Detention	16 00	16 00
26.	—A. T. Stewart & Co., blankets for House of Detention	38 40	38 40
April 2.	—Comptroller, for blank County Revenue Bonds	100 00	100 00
2.	—William E. King, copying book for Register	250 00	250 00
2.	—Ames & Barnes, stationery for the County	75 05	75 05
2.	—W. H. Hunter, stationery for the County	27 80	27 80
2.	—Beatty & Stevenson, stationery for the County	8 00	8 00
2.	—Thomas Clarke, postage for Surrogate's office	4 55	4 55
2.	—Augustus Oliver, postage for office of Clerk of Court of Common Pleas	25 79	25 79
5.	—Norman McLeod, watchman for County Jail, up to Jan. 1, 1862	552 00	532 00
2.	—John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court Special Sessions up to Mar. 1	67 00	67 00
2.	—G. Jos. Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court Special Sessions up to March 1	67 00	67 00
2.	—J. P. Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	123 12	123 12
2.	—John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	119 62	119 62
2.	—John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	121 00	121 00
2.	—Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	118 50	118 50
2.	—Additional salary of the Deputy County Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 0
2.	—Roger Adams, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—John Bradley, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—William E. Brulé, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Abraham Charlock, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Vincent Cody, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Jeremiah Dusne, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—William Dunham, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—John Ford, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Moses E. Gomez, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Edward Higgins, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—James Higgins, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Thomas Hines, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Joseph King, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—John W. Monks, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Benjamin Pettit, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Thomas Smith, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Robert W. Stinson, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Edward Travers, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—Thomas Webb, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—William Webster, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
2.	—James White, services in Court of Oyer and Terminer	66 00	66 00
9.	—John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of the Board	134 96	134 96
9.	—W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	114 25	114 25
9.	—Owen C. Owens, stationery for the County	67 75	67 75
9.	—Brower Bros., stationery for the County	50 00	50 00
9.	—Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Court of Appeals	100 00	100 00
9.	—Gerau & Magee, awnings for Register's office	44 00	44 00
9.	—W. Steyeinefeldt & Co., shades for Register's office	14 00	14 00
9.	—N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, for March	441 33	441 33
16.	—John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions up to April 1, 1861	66 38	66 38
16.	—G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions up to April 1, 1861	66 25	66 25
16.	—Coroner's official services up to April 1, 1861	4,496 23	4,496 23
16.	—Pennsylvania Coal Company, coal for the County	114 00	114 00
23.	—Indexing records of County Clerk's office	1,500 00	1,500 00
23.	—William Gee, posting notices to tax-payers	60 40	60 40
23.	—John Clancy, services as County Clerk	3,111 76	2,611 76
23.	—Edward Gridley, carpenter's work for office of Tax Commissioners	84 40	84 40
24.	—Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1	143 00	143 00
24.	—John Healey, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1	133 00	133 00
24.	—John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1	135 37	135 37
24.	—Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1	137 62	137 62
24.	—Francis Monda, repairs for various offices	120 05	107 00
24.	—Charles Brown, meals for Jurors	74 44	72 25
24.	—William Jones, gas-fixtures for office of City Judge	67 00	67 00
24.	—A. T. Stewart & Co., sheeting for House of Detention	81 22	81 22
24.	—Cornelius Allison, board of witnesses up to April 1	480 00	480 00
24.	—F. Fitzpatrick, expenses on arrest of M. Kenney	3 00	3 00
30.	—William N. McIntire, serving tax notices	243 26	243 26
30.	—A. Hyler, repairs to Harlem Bridge	45 50	45 50
30.	—Stephen Hilbin, repairs for Court of Common Pleas	40 00	40 00
30.	—J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co., iron-work for Surrogate's Office	33 00	33 00
30.	—George Brandon, signs for Court-rooms	12 44	12 40
30.	—L. Carpenter, step-ladder for Superior Court	2 90	2 90
30.	—G. Van Cott, contingencies of Surrogate's Office	5 75	5 75
30.	—Charles Brown, meals for jurors	150 00	150 00
30.	—John A. Gray, printing for District-Attorney	68 25	68 25
May 7.	—Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Recorder	34 00	34 00
7.	—Fifth Avenue Hotel, for room for Court of Appeals	97 50	97 50
7.	—J. W. Ashmead, expenses in case of Shepherd	135 00	135 00
7.	—W. D. Roe & Co., printing for county	83 00	83 00
7.	—E. Buermeyer, fitting up election polls 1st Ward	8 00	8 00
7.	—Pennsylvania Coal Co., coal for County	10 35	10 35
7.	—Francis Monda, repairs for Office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	84 05	84 05
7.	—H. P. Aubery, glazing for County offices	22 95	22 95
7.	—William Anderson, reporting for District-Attorney	194 00	194 00
7.	—Roger Adams, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—John Atkinson, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—John Bradley, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Thomas Bridgitt, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Henry Dabbs, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Abraham Charlock, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Vincent Cody, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Stephen Cornell, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—William H. Flemming, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
9.	—Michael Gayle, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Moses E. Gomez, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Edward Higgins, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—James Higgins, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—John Kenny, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Patrick Kiernan, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Joseph King, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Benjamin Pettit, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Bernard Sheridan, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Thomas Smith, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—Edward Travers, services on Court of Oyer & Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—William Webster, services on Court of Oyer & Terminer	42 00	42 00
7.	—John H. Tobitt, printing minutes of Board	127 71	127 71
14.	—Pennsylvania Coal Co., coal for County	17 60	17 60
14.	—Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions, up to May 1	123 00	123 00
14.	—John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions, up to May 1	119 12	119 12
14.	—John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions, up to May 1	117 75	117 75
14.	—Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to May 1	120 62	120 62
14.	—A. Allendorph, desks for Register's office	93 00	93 00
14.	—N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, up to May 1	462 00	462 00
14.	—John McGorvan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions, up to May 1	73 50	73 50
14.	—G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions, up to May 1	73 63	73 63
14.	—P. C. Barker, making post-mortem examinations	10 0	10 00
14.	—Wooster Beach, making post-mortem examinations	100 00	100 00
14.	—George B. Bouton, making post-mortem examinations	130 00	130 00
14.	—J. J. Connolly, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
14.	—Charles H. Covell, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
14.	—M. J. De Rosset, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
14.	—Charles A. Gallagher, making post-mortem examinations	100 00	100 00
14.	—J. L. Hicks, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
14.	—W. W. Leavitt, making post-mortem examinations	20 00	20 00
14.	—Erskine Mason, making post-mortem examinations	20 00	20 00
14.	—Eugene Peugnet, making post-mortem examinations	35 00	35 00
14.	—Howard Pinckney, making post-mortem examinations	10 00	10 00
14.	—Thomas B. Ward, making post-mortem examinations	5 00

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $857,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following coupons due Jan. 1, 1862:
Chicago City.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway, guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.
Also,
Interest on New-York State Stock.
5½ per cent. Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
6 per cent Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inferior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in the choice of the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 13d-av., (Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.—INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.—HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.—NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 33d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NO 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for Directors for the ensuing year and for Inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.—INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1852, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 5 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

INTEREST COUPONS—OF UNITED STATES and New-York State bonds cashed, and specie bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE PICKAWAY County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Park Bank after that date.
M. BROWN, Agent.

$21.00 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in any sum from $1,000 upward. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

$10,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO LEND on improved City property.
R. N. HAVENS, No. 17 Nassau-st

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Dec. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent. payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo)
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.
GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of (10) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th till that day.
By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INsurance Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after Thursday, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.—THE TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. TAULMIER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1862.—TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th day January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next. New-York, December 30, 1861.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

PHŒNIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, JANUARY 1, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. By order.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.
Either or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.
The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:
Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.
The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount or residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, by proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.
Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.
No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and delivered, placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should —— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signature and certificate.
(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ——, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the —— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as above, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness:
} Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient.
(Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The beautiful country residence of the late James Conner, in Westchester county, on the road leading from Westchester to Throgg's Neck, three-fourths of a mile from the steamboat landing, and one and a half miles from Williamsbridge depôt. The property consists:
1st. Of a fine stone mansion house, with large barn and out-houses, 27 acres of land, excellent garden, orchard, with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery and grapes in great abundance.
2d. Of a large plain house and 12 acres adjoining, containing a great number of fruit trees.
3d. Of a new house and barn and 12 acres adjoining. A very desirable residence.
Ten acres additional ground may be had with either lots 2 or 3.
4th. Of two parcels of ground on the west side of the road, opposite the mansion house, containing about 40 acres with a gardener's house, a fine stream of water running through it, and about two acres of woodland. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, ON THE Terrace, a gentleman's place, embracing a large mansion and stable, and four acres of ground, handsomely decorated, shaded, fruited, &c., &c. Approachable by steamboat frequently, and 3d and 2d-av. cars all day and all night. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

A COUNTRY PLACE, OF ABOUT FIVE Acres, in the vicinity of this City, or a house at Brooklyn, with a few lots adjoining, for which a well-rented warehouse property will be given in exchange. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st, New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
GORDON McTAGGART.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.
ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
O. M. MITCHELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. ELIHU PHINNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No. 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD. MADISON MIXTER,
H. F. DOOLITTLE. T. C. GOETCHIUS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st.
T. C. GOETCHIUS,
D. S. ARNOLD, LAWSON ARMS,
MADISON MIXTER, THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 360 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
No. 360 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SMITH & PAYNE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NATHAN SMITH.
AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

NOTICE.
A. W. PAYNE, late of the firm of Messrs. Smith & Payne, having purchased their entire stock, will continue the same business on his own account, at 85 and 87 John-st
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm-name of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE CARPENTER retiring therefrom.
GEORGE CARPENTER.
W. R. VERMILYE.
W. M. VERMILYE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the exchange, banking and stock commission business at No. 40 Wall-st., under the firm of VERMILYE & COMPANY.
W. M. VERMILYE.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Providing the Ways and Means of the War.

Demand Notes for a Hundred Millions to be Issued.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING LEESBURGH.

A Large Force Concentrated There.

GEN. FREMONT IN WASHINGTON.

How Mason and Slidell Behaved when Transferred to British Custody.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

THE ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTES.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report, and ask the immediate passage, on Monday, of a bill to authorize the issue of a hundred millions of demand Treasury Notes, receivable for all public and private dues and debts, and making them legal tender and exchangeable for 6 per cent. bonds; also extending the same privileges to all demand notes already authorized.

THE NEW-YORK BANK COMMITTEE.

The object of the Bank Committee in visiting New-York, is to arrange for the payment of the residue of their loan to Government, about twenty million dollars.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING LEESBURGH.

Gen. STONE was in Washington to-day. His division is perfectly quiet. The rebels are believed to be concentrating a heavy force at Leesburgh, which they are fortifying.

GEN. LANDER TO RELIEVE GEN. KELLEY.

Gen. LANDER having recovered from his wound, has been ordered to relieve Gen. KELLEY, and will at once take command of the troops at Hancock.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The destination of the expedition of Gen. BURNSIDE remains as much a mystery as was that of Gen. SHERMAN'S, before it was known that a landing had been made at Port Royal.

GEN. LANE'S CAMPAIGN.

Gen. LANE, of KANSAS, is making preparations for the active campaign on which he will soon enter. The Government has been prompt in giving directions for furnishing all the necessary supplies.

THE CONDUCT OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

The agent who was dispatched by Secretary SEWARD to release MASON and SLIDELL, has returned and made his report. He states that, at first, they were very insolent, and behaved in an ungentlemanly manner. MASON, however, changed somewhat his conduct, and was more civil. SLIDELL persisted to the last in assuming a haughty, defiant and insolent manner. The agent relates many amusing incidents which occurred during the time these worthies were in his possession.

GEN. FREMONT IN THE CITY.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT arrived in Washington to-night. He came entirely unannounced, and was met by no one at the depot. He put his family under the protection of a policeman, looked personally after his baggage and a hack, and was driven to the private residence he has engaged on E-street.

MAJOR ZAGONYI.

Major ZAGONYI, of the "Body-Guard," is in Washington. He is seeking, it is supposed, a generalship.

GOV. GILPIN.

Gov. GILPIN, of the new gold Territory of Colorado, arrived here to-night.

A SWORD PRESENTED.

Gen. GRAHAM'S Staff have presented that officer, through Capt. URBAN, with a beautiful sword.

THE KERRIGAN TRIAL.

The trial of Col. KERRIGAN was resumed this morning, and several witnesses examined. Capt. McMANN, of KERRIGAN'S Regiment, testified, among other things, that Col. KERRIGAN had never issued orders for his men to fall back without resistance if they were fired on. SEWELL CORBETT, civilian, testified to having conversations with KERRIGAN, in which the latter told him that he (KERRIGAN) had frequently been outside of our lines in the night time, and had been beyond Annandale, and had taken drinks at Goodwin's Hotel, three and a half miles from Fairfax Court-house. Witness told him once that he heard they had smallpox at Manassas. KERRIGAN replied that he knew they had, as he had communications from them outside of the papers. From KERRIGAN'S headquarters to GOODWIN'S was eight miles, being seven miles beyond the National pickets. The prosecution has nearly closed, and the defence will be taken up on Monday.

THE COLD WEATHER.

The troops on the Lower Potomac are reported to be suffering a good deal from the severe cold weather.

THE DUTIES ON TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.

The following letter has been addressed to Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, of the Senate, and Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3, 1862.

SIR: The act of Congress passed on the 26th of December, 1861, directing that from and after the date of its passage, certain duties in lieu of duties before imposed, should be levied, collected and paid on tea, coffee and sugar imported from foreign countries, did not exempt from its operation tea, coffee and sugar imported and warehoused, and was therefore regarded by me as a direction to collect the duties prescribed on all such importation without exception, and instructions were issued to the Collector accordingly.

I beg leave, however, to direct your attention to the fact that where goods imported have been placed in warehouses, under the law and departmental regulations, the amount of duties has in each case been estimated, though not levied, by the naval officer, and a bond has been taken by the Collector, in doubt of the amount of the duty thus estimated, for their payment, and there is a general opinion among the merchants that the faith of the Government is engaged for the delivery of such goods to the merchants, on payment of the duties imposed by law at the time of the warehousing. Whether this opinion be absolutely well founded or not, there is certainly something in the nature of the transaction which supports it. It is my duty, doubtless, to execute the law as it is written.

I beg leave, in view of this opinion of the importing merchants, respectfully to suggest the propriety of the adoption of a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit warehoused goods to be withdrawn on payment of the duties imposed by the act of August 2, 1861, and to refund any excess of duties above those imposed, which may have been collected on goods already withdrawn.

With great respect,
(Signed,) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 4.

MESSRS. MASON and SLIDELL, the rebel Commissioners to France and England, are hourly expected here, in the British gunboat *Rinaldo*.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

How New-Year's Day was Spent at Frederick—Reception of Gen. Banks—The Late Skirmish on the Railroad—Bad Faith of the Rebels, &c.

FREDERICK, Thursday, Jan. 2.

This pleasant little city yesterday welcomed the advent of a New Year in a spirited and very agreeable style. The presence of a large number of military officers, and a general suspension of business, which enabled all classes to enjoy the day, gave the streets a very lively and fashionable appearance. The mansions of the more wealthy portion and middle classes were thrown open to all, and a succession of "calls" consumed the forenoon. The officers residing in town were not behind in tendering the hospitalities of the occasion to their less fortunate brother officers and citizens. Gay uniforms reflected the bright sunlight in every street, and greetings were as cordial and happy as a reunion of lovers.

At noon the tide which before had been eddying and whirling in all directions, set in towards the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, and, whilom, the residence of his accomplished lady. Every mansion poured into the general stream its tributary of manhood, beauty and youth.

From midday till dark, the stream continued toward and from headquarters. The visitors were received with the greatest cordiality by Gen. BANKS, who introduced them to his queenlike lady. Thence they were escorted to the adjoining refreshment room. None but a very few of the most perfidious ultra "Southern Rights" citizens but availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the General. The excellent band of the Second Massachusetts Regiment discoursed sweet and patriotic music. The full staff were present in the reception-room, and, like the General himself, arrayed in full military dress. The day and its festivities will long be remembered by the citizens of Frederick.

In the afternoon Company B, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Capt. W. L. FOULK, and the regimental band came in from the camp three miles distant, and paid their New Year's respects to their captain and his lady, who is temporarily in this city. After partaking of his hospitality, they marched through the principal streets, paying a musical tribute to many prominent citizens, by whom they were cordially received. On arriving at the Dell House they found a sumptuous repast prepared for them by order of Captain FOULK. After dinner and a dress-parade, they returned to camp. This was the only corps, with the exception of the Provost Guard, seen in the streets during the day.

The best of order prevailed. While all were cheerful and happy, not a single instance of disorder or intoxication was noticed by your correspondent. This, in a great measure, was owing to the excellent arrangements of Col. RUGER, Provost-Marshal, and the watchful energy of his Guard, the Wisconsin Third.

The following officers, nearly all of whom were present at his reception, constitute the Staff of Gen. BANKS:

Maj. D. D. Perkins, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., Inspector-General and Chief of Staff.
Surgeon Wm. S. King, U. S. A., Medical Director.
Maj. R. Morris Copeland, Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Col. John S. Clarke, Volunteers, Aid de-camp.
Capt. Wm. Sheffler, (late of Prussia,) Aid-de-camp.
Capt. R. C. Shriber, (late of Prussia,) Aid-de-camp.
Capt. DeHautville, Volunteers, Aid-de-camp.
Capt. J. W. Abert, Topographical Engineer.
Mr. D. H. Strother, (Porte Crayon,) Topographical Engineer.
Capt. S. B. Hallabird, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. J. D. Bingham, Second Artillery, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster.
Capt. Flagg, U. S. A., Assistant Quartermaster.
Lieut. W. W. Rowley, Volunteers, signal officer.
Lieut. Warren Thompson, Volunteers, ordnance officer.
Capt. E. G. Beckwith, Third Artillery, U. S. A., Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. C. B. Penrose, Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

In this connection it is proper to name the commanders and staffs of the principal Brigades of this Division.

First Brigade—Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, Commanding.
Maj. G. B. Drake, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjt.-General.
Lieut. Wm. U. Greer, Volunteers, Brigade Quartermaster.
Lieut. J. M. Ellis, Volunteers, Commissary of Subsistence.
Lieut. Samuel Appleton, Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.
Dr. N. R. Moseley, Volunteers, Surgeon.
Second Brigade—Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, Commanding.
Maj. L. H. D. Crane, Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Adjt.-General.
Lieut. S. E. Lefferts, Volunteers, Brigade Quartermaster.
Lieut. Pierce, Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Lieut. T. J. Ridley, Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.
Dr. G. L. Pancoast, Surgeon.
Third Brigade—Gen. A. S. Williams commanding.
Capt. W. D. Wilkins, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Edward V. Preston, Volunteers, Brigade Quartermaster.
Lieut. Edgar C. Beaman, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Lieut. S. E. Pitman, Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.
Dr. Thomas Antisell, Surgeon.

Official advices yesterday from Williamsport show the necessity of making some correction of the previous statement in regard to the affair of Tuesday on the railroad. Detachments of the Thirteenth Massachusetts and the First Maryland participated in the repulse and rout of the rebel forces. Our men killed and buried 29 of the enemy, and it is supposed many afterwards died from their wounds. Our loss is reported by private sources to have been five wounded and none killed.

At Berlin, above the Point of Rocks, an affair occurred on the 31st which shows the necessity of extreme caution in dealing with our enemies. Two men approached the river on the Virginia side with a flag of truce and begged to be brought over, stating they were refugees. Capt. PARDEE of Company A, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, gave orders to so dispose of his force as to cover a boat to bring them over, in the meantime entertaining those on the opposite side by conversation, to distract their attention. When all was ready, he dispatched a Sergeant and two men in a boat to bring them off. As the boat approached the shore, a company of dismounted rebel cavalry showed themselves on the hill above and fired a volley upon the boat. The crew threw themselves overboard towards the Maryland shore, and thus protected, pulled the boat across. In the meantime PARDEE'S concealed riflemen opened on the cavalry with such effect as to cause a stampede, with great loss in wounded, at least. One of the boatmen had an ear lacerated by a ball from the cavalry.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHIELDS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Yesterday Gen. SHIELDS arrived in the steamer *Northern Light*, from California. Some time ago orders were sent from the War Department for Gen. SHIELDS to report himself at headquarters. Being in ill-health at the time, the General was in Mexico in order to recuperate. Consequently, the commands for his return remained in California, awaiting his arrival from Mexico, for over a month. Immediately on receipt of his orders he left for New-York, so as to report at Washington at once. It was supposed that Gen. SHIELDS would be appointed Brigadier-General of the Irish Brigade, but owing to the delay of his arrival, Gen. MEAGHER was appointed in his stead. At present Gen. SHIELDS has not been appointed to any definite command, but no doubt will be, directly he reports himself to Gen. McCLELLAN. Gen. SHIELDS is stopping at Judge DALY'S residence, No. 84 Clinton-place. Previous to leaving California, Gen. SHIELDS published the following card, relative to the verbal attack made upon him by Senator McDOUGALL:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Bulletin:

Since my return to the State, a few days ago, my attention has been called to the following paragraph, which seems to have gone the rounds of the papers in my absence:

GEN. SHIELDS.—Senator McDOUGALL, of California, made a speech at Jacksonville, Illinois, lately, and the Jacksonville *Journal*, in a sketch of his remarks, says: "The speaker referred to an interview between himself and Gen. SHIELDS, in San Francisco, in the fall of 1860, which shows that SHIELDS was enlisted in the secession movement at that time, and visited California to further its interests, and tried to induce the speaker to join his fortunes with it."

This paragraph, short as it is, contains three separate and distinct falsehoods: "That SHIELDS was enlisted in the secession movement at that time," or at any other time, is falsehood No. 1; "That he visited California to further its interests"—falsehood No. 2; "That he tried to induce the speaker (Senator McD.) to join his fortunes with it"—falsehood No. 3.

If Senator McDOUGALL is correctly reported in the above paragraph, it is only left for me to pronounce him the author of a base lie, and a despicable calumniator.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES SHIELDS.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN HOBOKEN.

Distinguished Company Present—Highly Successful Trial.

The Stevens Steam Floating Battery which has for so long a period been the subject of public speculation, and of late a practical source of interest in our community, was yesterday tested in the vicinity of the Elysian Fields, at Hoboken, in the presence of a great multitude, among whom were many distinguished personages in both the civil and military walks of life.

The invited guests assembled at 11 A. M. in the Battery office, in Hoboken, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to the scene of the proposed experiments. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Esq., was present in person, and received his guests with great cordiality. The latter comprised Hon. Robert J. Walker, Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington; Collector Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New-York: Gen. Benham, of Western Virginia fame; Major-General Sanford; Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Mayor of New-York; Gen. E. R. V. Wright, of New-Jersey; Ex-Gov. King, of this State; Col. Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M.; Gen. Barry and Col. Kingsbury, of Gen. McClellan's Staff; Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore; Denning Duer, Esq., and R. H. McCurdy, of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce; Hon. Simeon Draper, of the N. Y. Union Defence Committee; Capt. Meade, of the U. S. receiving-ship *North Carolina*; Capt. Foote, of the New-York Navy-yard; Col. Loomis, Dr. Griscom, Mr. Park Godwin, of the New-York *Evening Post*; Capt. Nye, Capt. Rogers, Judge Hoffmann, Mr. Craven, Chairman of the Croton Water Works; Wm. E. Morris, President of the Long Island Railroad; Henry R. Dunham, Civil Engineer; Commodore Stringham and Chief Engineer Stimers, of the Government Commission appointed to investigate and report upon the battery and many others of note.

An hour was spent in the office in examining the models of the battery, the leading statistics of which are exhibited in the following *résumé*:

"The Stevens Battery is a shot-proof vessel of war capable of unusually great speed and manageableness, and of throwing a broadside of unusual weight. It was suggested to the Government by ROBERT L. and EDWIN A. STEVENS in 1841, commenced in 1854, and advanced to its present state during the period of twenty months. The hull of the vessel, with the exception of some of the decks and cross-bulkheads, is completed, and the engines, screw-propeller shafting, boilers, and blowing and pumping machinery, are finished and in their places. The armor, the armament, the remaining portion of the decks and bulkheads, the screw-propellers, joiner work, and upper works, are yet to be completed.

The cost of the work done has been $728,435, of which Congress appropriated $500,000—the remainder, $228,435, having been advanced by ROBERT L. and EDWIN A. STEVENS. The sum of $730,484 is required to complete the vessel and her armament, including the sum advanced by the Messrs. STEVENS.

THE HULL.

Length, over all, 420 feet; breadth, over all, 62 feet; depth from upper or gun deck, 28 feet; draft of water, without coal or stores, 17 feet 2 inches; draft of water, with coal and stores, 20 feet 6 inches; fighting draft, 22 feet 6 inches.

The vessel is an iron screw-steamer, constructed in the usual way, of the best-selected plates, beams, and angle-bars. The lines of the hull are unusually sharp, resembling those of the fastest North River and modern ocean steamers.

Unusual strength of hull is secured by longitudinal bulk-heads, by a heavy box keelson running from stem to stern, and by the shot-proof decks and continuous side armor.

THE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Number of screw-propellers, 2; number of engines, 8; diameter of cylinders, 3 feet 9 inches; length of stroke, 3 feet 6 inches; number of boilers, 10; horse-power, 8,000.

The screws are under the quarters of the vessel, and work independently, each being driven by four compact beam engines, situated entirely below the water line. The valve gear is the link motion, adjusted by separate engines, as in modern screw steamers. The engine frames, eight in number, are, in effect, cross arches, connecting the bottom, the sides and the main deck of the vessel. They are composed of wrought-iron plates formed into box girders, on the principle of the Britannia tubular bridge. The strength, proportions and workmanship of the engines are not excelled, it is believed, by those of any war or commercial steamer. The boilers are of the flue-tubular variety, as used in modern ocean steamers and in the best river steamboats.

THE ARMOR.

The two leading principles of the protection of the vessel from shot and shell are as follows:

First—The setting of the vessel two feet lower into the water while in action, by letting water into compartments, arranged to be rapidly emptied by powerful steam pumps. This is done for the purpose of saving the weight and cost of two feet in the depth of the armor which would otherwise be necessary; or allowing a flatter slope, and hence a greater resistance of the armor; or enabling to the greatest practical extent the best known armor—water; or giving the vessel greater speed while cruising, chasing or retreating, by throwing overboard the weight of water in the tanks, or, in other words, by dispensing with this two feet of water protection; and of enabling her, for the same reason, to pass over bars and into harbors which she could not otherwise reach.

Second—The use of the inclined instead of vertical armor, for the purpose of changing the direction instead of stopping the whole force of the enemy's projectiles.

The side armor consists of a triangular structure of locust timber, extending outside the shell of the vessel, from stem to stern. Its lower slope is plated with iron, three and a half inches thick, to a depth of four feet below the fighting-line. From the outer corner of this side protection the shot-proof casemate or main armor proceeds upward and inward at an angle of one vertical to two horizontal, to a height of 28 feet from the bottom of the ship, and five and a half feet from the fighting-line, where it is covered by a flat shot-proof deck. This main armor extends only over the engines, boilers and blowing and pumping machinery that is 107 feet forward and 74 feet at the centre. Its ends slope upward and inward at a similar angle, from the 21 feet deck, which is shot-proof, and which extends forward and aft the armor, to the extreme bow and stern.

The inclined armor, or casemate, is composed of 6½ inches of iron plates, backed by 14 inches of locust timber, in which are embedded 6-inch wrought-iron girders, two feet apart. The whole is lined with half-inch plate iron. It is supported by the engine frames, by heavy braces and girders between the boilers, and by the frames and sides of the ship. The horizontal shot-proof decks are composed of 1½ inches of iron plates, resting on 6-inch wrought-iron girders, filled in with locust timber, and backed with half-inch iron plate.

THE ARMAMENT.

This consists of five 15-inch guns, weighing 25 tons each, and capable of throwing round shot of 425 pounds weight; and two 10-inch rifled guns.

The guns rest on wrought-iron, shot-proof carriages, of which the recoil is taken up by India-rubber springs. The carriages are situated on the top of the casemate, and are trained by steam power, by means of a shaft passing through the gun-deck to within the casemate. Each gun is loaded with celerity, by being pointed to a hole in the deck, protected by a shot-proof hood, below which is a steam cylinder, of which the piston-rod is the ramrod of the gun. All the machinery and men for working the guns are thus within the shot-proof armor. The guns are protected by a covering of wrought-iron armor, in addition to their immense thickness—sixteen and a half inches, maximum, outside the bore.

THE UPPER WORKS, &C.

The 21 feet shot-proof deck, fore and aft the central armor or casemate, affords ample accommodation for men and officers. Above this deck, and flush with the shot-proof 28 feet gun-deck, which forms the top of the casemate, is a light deck, extending at the sides of the casemate, and forward and aft, from stem to stern. The entire 28 feet or upper deck is thus level (excepting the usual camber) and unincumbered, over the whole vessel. Only the part of it that forms the top of the casemate is shot-proof. Above the 28 feet deck are flying bulwarks, to be turned down in action. The height of the bulwarks from the water, at the load line, will be 13½ feet.

The fourteen-feet deck affords ample space for stores, &c., and for the salt-water tanks for settling the vessel to the fighting line. Below the fourteen-feet deck, forward of the boilers, are the blowers and pumping-engines, and coal-bunkers. Abaft the engines are coal-bunkers. The total coal capacity is one thousand tons. The fresh water, for consumption on board, will be condensed from the exhaust steam, besides which there will be ample fresh-water tanks. The vessel will be lighted with gas, made on board. The ventilation of the officers' and men's quarters will be superior to that of ordinary vessels, as they are situated entirely above water. In cruising, and in action, the entire vessel will be ventilated by the blowers. As the guns are in the open air, and the ship's company separated from them, during action, by a casemate, the deleterious effect of smoke and sound will be avoided.

The ventilation by blowers, the freeing of the vessel from water in the manner proposed, and other operations new to the naval practice of the Government, have been successfully employed by Mr. STEVENS for many years.

The vessel will have two light masts for emergencies, but will not ordinarily carry sail.

FIGHTING QUALITIES.

First—Iron armor, six and three-quarter inches thick, backed with fourteen inches of the most impenetrable wood, and standing at the acute angle of one in two to the line of fire, is a vastly stronger protection than has ever been applied or found vulnerable by any experimenters at home or abroad. At the same time, it is comparatively light, as its extent is reduced by confining it to the central part of the vessel, and by immersing the vessel to a deeper fighting draft. The parts of the vessel fore and aft the central casemate are also thoroughly protected by a horizontal deck, which is not only shot-proof, but a foot below the fighting water-line. The water protection, as far as it can be judiciously employed, is at once the most perfect and the cheapest armor.

Second—The side-protection, extending from stem to stern, is intended to answer these four important purposes: 1. Protection from projectiles; 2. Protection from disaster by collision; 3. Increasing the immersed beam, and the stability of the vessel when fighting; 4. Adding, in a very great degree, to the horizontal and vertical strength and stiffness of the vessel.

Third—The immense power of the engines and the fineness of the lines guarantee a much higher speed than has been attained by any sea-going, war, or commercial steamer. This vessel will have the entire horse-power of the *Great Eastern*, with about one-third the *Great Eastern's* resistance, or twice the horse-power of any war-vessel. The sharpness of her lines is unprecedented in any Government practice, and in any, except the latest and most successful commercial practice.

Fourth—The ability of the vessel to turn round rapidly on her own centre without making headway, by means of two screws, instead of occupying the time and making the circuit required by all other war vessels, will give her remarkable and important facilities for manœuvering in action. In connection with her great speed, it will enable her to overhaul one after another of an enemy's fleet within a very short time; to run close along-side an enemy; to present herself for action in her most effective position; to bring her broadside to bear in any direction; to turn round in narrow channels, and, when necessary, to retreat, in any direction, with facility.

Fifth—The employment of two entirely distinct means of propulsion—the two screws and their respective sets of engines—will enable her to be steered in case of accident to the rudder, and will afford double the ordinary security against disability from breakage of machinery in fighting or cruising.

Sixth—The situation of the guns *en barbette*, or on the top of the casemate, instead of within it, gives all of them the entire range of the horizon. Three guns at a time can be fired in a line with the keel, forward or aft.

By setting the guns, by a graduated index-plate, within the casemate, so that they shall point at the proper relative angles, and then placing the vessel, either by turning her on her centre, or by going ahead or astern, so that one gun bears upon the object to be hit, the fire of all the guns may be instantly concentrated upon that object, without losing time in training each gun.

Seventh—The use of the heaviest successful ordnance known, not only makes the gun its own armor, but affords the following advantages in fighting the ship:

1. The smashing effect of a single heavy projectile upon a single point on an enemy's sides, is vastly greater than that of an equal weight of lighter projectiles. In close quarters—a position the vessel is, by her speed and manageableness, able to assume at her option—the velocity of projectile may be so much reduced that its weight may be, in like proportion, increased, without bringing a greater strain upon the gun. It is believed that the fifteen-inch gun can carry an elongated projectile of half a ton weight. The smashing effect of such a missile would not only be a greater than that of a light er missile, but even more destructive at a low than at a high velocity, according to the representations of military engineers.

2. As there is no casemate over the guns, there will be no port-holes into which an enemy might pour shells and grape-shot with terrible effect, at close quarters.

3. For the same reason, the range of the guns will not be limited to the few degrees permitted by the size of port-holes; but all the guns will sweep the whole horizon.

4. The immense weight and cost of casemates over the guns are dispensed with.

5. The seven guns, thus arranged, will do the duty of fourteen guns arranged in the ordinary way, since each gun is equally available on both the port and starboard sides of the vessel. The weight of broadside would be nearly double that of the British mailed steamer *Warrior*.

Such is, once for all, an elaborate description of the battery, with all the advantages proposed to be attained by it. The beautiful model exhibited in the Battery Office was interestingly explained, and with the leading data in their minds, the Committee proceeded, some in carriages and some on foot, to the scene of the experiments on the edge of the Elysian Fields, opposite Perry's Hotel. At that point the margin of the Hudson River trends inward, forming a spacious bay, faced by abrupt bluffs, beyond and scarcely ever visited by traffic. The bitter severity of the cold, although the sky was fair and the sunshine bright, would, without other warning, have kept the space of water free from any intrusion of skiffs or sailboats.

THE PLATFORM.

This was a mound of earth some six feet high, hollow beneath, and concealing there a portion of the steam-apparatus and the workmen engaged upon it. Above it a structure of the heaviest timber secured, in fortification style, a central swivel, on which rested a 10-inch Columbiad, nearly the heaviest piece of ordnance known to the modern service. This was bent downward by steam, and loaded by the same power, the charge consisting of the maximum Government allowance of 11 pounds of powder, and the shot of ten-inch solid metal, weighing 124 pounds rammed home by steam, with the bag and wooden sabot secured to it beforehand.

A square target composed of iron plates amounting in the aggregate to 6¾ inches thickness, backed by massive locust timber 14 inches thick, the whole 4 feet, and 4 feet in the hypothenuse of the inclination, was rigidly fastened to a raft floating at anchor with the cables in bights, at the distance of 600 feet from the shore. The target, which was an accurate representation of a section of the side of the Stevens' Battery, was in the proportion, as to perpendicular, of two parts horizontal to one vertical.

At half-past one o'clock, amid the excitement of an immense crowd, among whom were several ladies, the first discharge of the Columbiad to be regarded as part of the grand experiment, was fired. Some delay had been experienced, owing to an accident at an earlier hour in the morning, which had thrown the gun from its trunnions, and the hammering of the steam engine, the huge proportions of the gun, and manœuvrings of the steam gunboat *Naugatuck* in the stream, where she was in close proximity to the British gunboat *Lady Le Marchant*, that also plyed up and down the river not far from the shore, added a mysterious interest to the scene.

The *Naugatuck* was built by Mr. STEVENS as a specimen of his steam iron-plated battery on a limited scale, and is to be presented by him as a free gift to the Government. She was, during the period of waiting for the performances of the great gun, inspected and experimented upon by a Committee. It was found that she could turn upon her axis and in her own length of space in two minutes and forty seconds, and could be sunk until twenty-one inches of water were upon her decks in eighteen minutes, and pumped clear and raised again in eight minutes. This was done in the view of thousands, the intention being to show how readily she could diminish her chances of damage in the presence of so formidable a foe as the British mail-clad steamer, the *Warrior*, or that of the French, *La Gloire*.

The British gunboat had come up for the purpose of being examined by Collector BARNEY and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON, who went on board of her in the stream, with the mission to report in reference to her purchase by the American Government. Although she had the United States flag at her peak, the presence of the Union Jack at her stern induced many persons, who were not aware of the object of her presence, to make curious inquiry concerning the propriety of her visit. She cruised about all the afternoon, and exchanged civilities with the *Naugatuck*.

But to return to the firing. It was slow, in order that the scientific gentlemen and others present might have time to make close observation of all the arrangements. Of three shots fired that struck the target, the first produced 1½ inches depression in its solid front; the second indented it 1½ inches. Each time the report was terrific and the shot, dashed to fragments, ricocheted over the sparkling surface of the river for three miles away, throwing up the water in jets that glistened in the sun twenty and thirty feet above the waves. The recoil, which was taken up by India rubber railroad springs on the trunnion slides, was on the average about 8½ inches. This part of the experiment, as well as the steam-loading, was a perfect success, the actual loading-time being but one minute, although the imperfections of a temporary platform produced longer detention. The idea that a deck or platform would be destroyed by such discharges from such a gun was, however, shown to be utterly fallacious.

The final shots were from a new 6 4-10-inch rifled PETTIT gun, carrying a 100-pound solid shot, for which, of course, shell could be substituted.

The velocity of a round shot at short range, is about twice that of a rifled shot of the same weight, with the same charge of powder, and the indentation made by the latter on the target, was but 11-16 of an inch.

Commodore STRINGHAM and Chief-Engineer STIMERS, of the Committee, as well as the other Engineers present, expressed great satisfaction.

At dusk, the invited guests repaired to the palatial residence of EDWIN A. STEVENS, Esq., where a handsome collation and subsequent festivity gave opportunity for eloquent speeches by Mr. Stevens, Hon. R. J. Walker, Gen. Benham, Gen. Sanford, Col. Stimers, Engineer Martin, Parke Godwin, Esq., and others, in which due credit was given for the successes of the day.

At 8 P. M. the agreeable circle of officers and distinguished civilians dispersed.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. ALFRED ELY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 4.

Hon. ALFRED ELY, Representative from this Congressional District, arrived home to-day. He was met at Clyde by a Committee of citizens of Rochester. At Clyde, Palmyra, and other points on the railroad, large crowds were gathered, who cheered Mr. ELY as he passed. In this city flags were flying from all the masts, and there was a general expression of joy at Mr. ELY'S return. At the depôt a large crowd was collected, and the appearance of Mr. ELY on the platform of the car was the signal for the most uproarious cheering. Mr. ELY was presented to Mayor NASH, who made a speech of welcome, to which Mr. ELY briefly and effectively replied. He then entered a carriage, and was driven to his residence, accompanied by Mrs. ELY, who met him in New-York, the Mayor and Rev. Dr. CLAXTON. As the carriage was driven through the streets Mr. ELY was warmly greeted by his many friends. He will remain here a few days, and then proceed to Washington and take his seat in Congress.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The schooners *Bergen* and *A. J. Braydon* sailed yesterday with full cargoes of provisions and a large number of scows bound to Locust Point.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba* was hauled to her dock foot of Murray-street yesterday and is now fitting up with stalls for horses. She will probably carry the First Massachusetts Cavalry to Port Royal.

The schooner *White Foam*, lying at the same dock, is now loading provisions for Locust Point, as is the schooner *James H. Moore*, lying at Pier No. 10 North River.

The three-masted schooner *Queen of the South* lying at the same dock, is taking in provisions and ammunition for Key West and Fort Taylor.

The United States steam transport *Illinois* sailed yesterday, at 2 P. M., for Key West.

The steam transport *Patapsco* sailed yesterday, from Pier No. 9, for Locust Point, with a full cargo of provisions, gun-carriages, &c.

THE BATTLE OF MOUNT ZION.

GEN. PRENTISS' SUCCESSFUL EXPLOIT IN BOONE COUNTY, MO.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAMP MCCLELLAN, NORTH MISSOURI, STURGEON, Saturday, Dec. 28.

One of the sharpest battles of the war was fought about eighteen miles from this place to-day. Col. BIRGE, commanding his regiment of Sharpshooters, had learned through his spies that a rebel camp was located at a place called Mount Zion Meeting House, in Boone County. Gen. PRENTISS having come to this place yesterday with about three hundred cavalry, under command of Col. GLOVER, he accordingly organized a command of five companies of Sharpshooters, under Col. BIRGE, and two hundred cavalry, under Col. GLOVER, and moved towards the rebel camp. Arriving within about a mile, Gen. PRENTISS ordered Col. GLOVER to attack a detachment of about one hundred, which had taken position in a lane. He did so with great gallantry, killing a number, and taking several prisoners. The others fled to camp.

The order of battle was now assumed. Col. BIRGE, with three companies of his command, advanced through the field, taking the left, joined the force of Col. GLOVER, while Gen. PRENTISS held a position with a reserve of Sharpshooters and a portion of cavalry. The attack was commenced in full force. The fire from the whole rebel line was terrific upon the right wing. For a moment our column wavered and fell back. Col. BIRGE observing this, rode into the most perfect storm of leaden hail that was ever met on battle-field, calling upon the men to rally. Col. GLOVER, coming up with Major TEMPLE, and uniting with Col. BIRGE, soon rallied the whole line, and the fight became terrible. Capt. BOYD, advancing from the right wing, poured in from the rifles at every fire messengers of death. Col. BIRGE, with a daring that could not be excelled, led on the left wing. He soon saw the enemy on the right giving way, and sounding the cry of victory the whole line rushed forward, and the rebels fled in every direction. Col. BIRGE pursued them, with Capt. BOYD, for two miles, killing four and taking five prisoners.

The rebel battle ground—what a sight! After they had taken away, before they fled, seven wagon loads, it was then completely covered with dead and wounded. The rebels had taken chosen ground in the woods, where cavalry could not operate. Col. GLOVER, however, dismounted his cavalry and led them forward with his usual bravery. The coolness and daring of Col. BIRGE, in rallying his men in the midst of a perfect tornado of bullets, is deserving of all the praise due to a gallant soldier, and what is more for him, during the three hours the battle raged he never left his position in advance of the line, cheering his men on.

The rebels lost, in killed, wounded and missing, not less than one hundred and fifty. Ninety horses were taken, and a load of arms, saddles, and all their camp equipage. Our loss, eight or nine killed, and about twenty-five wounded.

THE FEELING IN CANADA.

A meeting was held in Toronto, on Monday night, in accordance with the call of the Mayor, issued last week, to adopt measures for a more thorough defence in case of war. There was much "blood and thunder" talk, although the occasion for it had passed away. Borrowing an idea from the London *Times*, Hon. T. H. CAMERON, M. P., said:

"We had given our sympathy to the South because we thought they were fighting for their rights, while we considered the North was only fighting for power. He would not ask 'Why should Americans be angry with us when we armed in defence of our country? Defence, not Defiance' was our motto. [Cheers.] We were doing nothing more than what was our duty to do, and he felt assured that the reason France had not attempted to invade England was owing to the great volunteer movement in Britain. It seemed quite likely that other complications might arise, and he would merely advert to the sinking of a stone fleet on the movable sand bars at the entrance to Charleston harbor, in order to destroy that harbor for ever. Every one who had been inside that harbor knew that the shifting sand banks would soon cover up these vessels, and make it impossible ever to raise them. Such an act, therefore, was barbarous in the extreme. [Cheers.] There was no law for nations to act as the North was now doing at Charleston, in attempting to destroy that harbor, and to keep ships of other nations from ever entering it. It would thus be seen that there were still specks, little war clouds he might call them, and it was well that we ought to be prepared to defend our country from the invader." [Loud cheers.]

THE VESSELS SEIZED IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 3.

The following are the names and descriptions of the vessels seized by the Collector of the port for forfeiture under the act of July 13, 1861, and the disposition made of them: Bark *Benjamin Hallet*, one-eighth part of the vessel condemned, and the appraised value of it paid; schooner *G. W. Hynson*—a part of this vessel was also condemned, and payment made as in the former vessel; schooner *M. A. Shindler*, one-sixteenth part sold for $400; schooner *Ariettus*, one-sixteenth part sold at appraised value; schooner *Burrows*, part of vessel condemned and sold for $150; schooner *Alice*, one-fourth sold for $70; schooner *John S. Lee*, interest of A. G. HOWELL sold for $275; schooner *Dagle*, one-third sold for $500; schooner *Emma Amelia*, share, sold at appraised value; schooner *Henry Cole*, released on payment of costs; schooner *Alliance*, one-sixth part sold for $195; schooner *J. H. Burnett*, two-sixteenths sold for $205; schooner *Theresa C*, one-eighth sold for $320; ship *Marathon*, one-fourth part ordered to be sold, but writ of sale stayed until November; bark *I. R. Davis*, one-sixteenth sold for $500; schooner *R. W. Tull*, one-sixteenth sold for $450; schooner *Clara*, six-sixteenths sold; steamship *City of Richmond* was seized, but the Court decided against the United States; steamship *Seymour* was seized, but the matter was disposed of in the same way as above; schooner *Jane N. Baker*, one-eighth part sold for $250; schooner *Henry Nutt*, one-eighth part paid for at appraised value; schooner *Home*, one-fourth. This vessel was sold for $100.

RESCUE OF ONE OF THE CREW OF THE SUPERIOR.—By a letter received in this city from Capt. DAVIS, of the bark *Helen W. Almy*, dated Sydney, Oct. 22,